FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR COMMENTATOR KURZE CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

DW031341 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1514 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Gerd Kurze commentary]

[Text] The early statements by U.S. Government representatives as well as the different attempts at interpretation by military policy commentators always involved the use of nuclear weapons against targets in the Soviet Union. The purpose of the amended U.S. nuclear strategy has now been discussed to a point where it is clear what it is all about. Leonid Brezhnev charactericzed this purpose in his speech on Friday: The main purpose in practice is to make the idea of nuclear war acceptable, as it were, to public opinion. This very purpose is also served by the idle talk of a localized and partial use of nuclear weapons, which has nothing in common with reality and only misleads the people, the CPSU general secretary said in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan.

The so-called new nuclear strategy thus also fulfills an important psychological mission, as it were. The United States and NATO in the past 2 and 1/2 years not only decided on a number of extensive armament and deployment plans, but also began, in the meantime, to enlarge the nuclear weapons arsenals in various pa s of the world or to set up new such arsenals. The U.S. secretary of defense has not even ruled out the use of nuclear weapons for the Middle East, the area of the Indian Ocean and for the Persian Gulf.

The purpose of the new strategy is to make people believe that the use of nuclear weapons need not necessarily lead directly to nuclear world war. This thesis is nothing less than propaganda for the benefit of the country's own population and the world public; this is how much it is at odds with the character and the capabilities of the nuclear weapons systems. This is what Brezhnev means by misl ading the people. What this involves beyond any doubt is a propagandistic crusade against the increasingly prevailing realization that the only alternative to peaceful coexistence is worldwide nuclear annihilation, an alternative that is unacceptable. This realization includes the necessity of the earliest possible arms limitation above all in the field of the most dangerous mass destruction weapons.

The process in which this truth is gaining ground, above all among the West European alliance partners of the United States up to government levels, is full of contradictions and difficulty. But it can hardly be denied that this process does exist and that it is making headway. This is reflected by the current discussions on the U.S. nuclear strategy just as it was reflected before and after the Brussels missile decision by NATO in December 1979.

Both military-political measures, whose author is the United States, also in the case of the NATO decision, have one common connecting link: War, even nuclear war, is to be waged as far away from the coasts of the United States as possible. This concept is an old hope of the U.S. strategists. (?As early as) in 1951 it was formulated by then incumbent chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, Sherman. It was for this purpose, too, that the United States during all postwar years deployed strong nuclear forces far away from its borders around the Soviet Union. The biggest arsenals are located aboard the fleets in the Atlantic, Pacific, the Indian Ocean with their bases on the different coasts, as well as in Western Europe.

If we follow the irrational concepts of the U.S. military planners, then the exchange of nuclear strikes would be waged from these deployment areas and the retaliation strike would hit them in return, of course. The danger thus emanating was commented on by the Moscow paper IZVESTIYA yesterday quite clearly when it wrote that wherever U.S. nuclear weapons are stationed outside the United States the revised nuclear strategy in practice could create extremely dangerous potential hotbeds of nuclear conflicts. The governments of the countries having assumed the unbecoming role of nuclear bases for the Pentagon must be aware of this. This primarily applies to Western Europe or, to be more specific, to those countries there on whose territories large U.S. nuclear weapons arsenals already exist and where it is intended to station new weapons of such nature.

WARSAW RADIO APPLAUDS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS FOR ARMS TALKS

LD312104 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The most encouraging element of international scene this past week were the impulses suggested by the Soviet Union to push forward for diffusing the international situation and curtailing the arms race. That interest was awakened in the week gone by by the letter of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to President Jimmy Carter, in which he (?reiterated) the proposal to open East-West negotiations on the reduction of medium-range strategic missiles.

These proposals were followed by the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev in Alma-Ata, expressing the USSR s desire to have the dialogue on the matter resumed as speedily as possible. But [words indistinct] that these proposals will be on the agenda, after first unofficially announced, of the Soviet-American talks at foreign ministers level during the opening of the UN General Assembly session.

But it is very problematic whether the American side will be inclined to become involved in some negotiations before the presidential elections, considering that both leading candidates, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, are displaying a tough line in relations with the USSR and the desire to (?seek) a military superiority.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MAKES STATEMENT ON CSCE

AU032125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Aug (TANJUG)--Romania has paid and continues to pay special attention to thorough preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting and expects that the conference will confirm Europe's adherence to the Helsinki documents, revive the spirit of Helsinki and give an impetus to implementing the Final Act and the process of detente, peace and cooperation in Europe and the world, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs said.

Europe and the preparation of the Madrid conference are the main preoccupation of Romanian diplomacy and, according to Minister Andrei, these topics were also a subject of the Romanian talks with most countries participating at the Helsinki conference.

"We believe," Andrei stressed, "that the Madrid meeting is primarily called to define measures aimed at intensifying cooperation and economic cooperation and at removing artificial obstacles preventing the development of such relations among the European countries. The meeting should also define the ways and means for cooperation in research, modern technology, expansion of cultural cooperation and contacts among people in order to promote as close as possible mutual acquaintanceship and to strengthen confidence and friendship among peoples."

The Romanian foreign minister also stressed that, in the Romanian view, the central topic of the Madrid conference should be the question of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe and reaching agreement on convening a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe.

What is of special importance, as Minister Stefan Andrei put it, is to secure a continuity of the CSCE so that specific questions of security could be resolved without an interruption. In this connection Romania believes that the next European conference on security and cooperation, after the Madrid meeting, should be held at the level of the heads of states or governments. As far as the Madrid meeting is concerned, Minister Andrei believes that the meeting should be held at the level of ministers of foreign affairs.

Romania will, as Andrei said, continue to cooperate closely with the nonaligned and neutral countries, which declare themselves against the policy of imperialism and which work for a dissolution of the military blocs, as well as with all other countries for a unified Europe, for agreement, cooperation and peace. A bloc division of Europe, in the Romanian minister's view, represents an anachronism and is contrary to the tendencies of a normal development of cooperation among countries.

LEADERS SEND TELEGRAM TO VIETNAM ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU012015 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, 1 Sep (ATA)--Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania have sent the following message to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

On occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in the name of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as well as in our own names, we extend to you and through you, to the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam greetings and best wishes.

During their whole history the fraternal Vietnamese people have waged a determined struggle to win and defend their freedom and independence from numerous and savage enemies. Fighting arms in hand, with self-abnegation and rare bravery, they scored their historic victory over American imperialism and brought about the shameful defeat of the barbarous aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We heartily wish new victories to the Vietnamese people in their work for the construction well-being and prosperity of their homeland.

We express the conviction that the friendly relations in between our two peoples and countries keep developing constantly.

SPANISH MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

AU291628 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] As reported, a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain--Marxist-Leninist led by Raul Marco and Elena Odena, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat, made a friendly visit to Albania.

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain--Marxist-Leninist and had a friendly talk with them in a warm and fraternal atmosphere during which the full unity of views between our two parties were expressed. The meeting was also attended by AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla and other comrades.

During their stay in Albania the Spanish guests visited Durres, Pogradec and Shkoder districts. They were warmly received everywhere and had cordial meetings with party cadres and working people, and familiarized themselves with the work and efforts of the working masses of our country under the leadership of the AWP to implement the tasks of the socialist construction and defense of the country.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain--Marxist-Leninist has left our country.

PORTUGUESE MARXIST DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS

AU291626 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party--Reconstituted led by Jose Alves, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, arrived recently on a friendly visit to Albania.

The delegation was received by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who had cordial and friendly talks with it, characterized by the complete unity of thought which lies at the foundation of the relations between our two parties. The talks were also attended by AWP Central Committee Politburo member Behar Shtylla and other comrades.

During their visits to Tirana, Durres, Skhoder, Berat, Gjirokaster and Sarande districts, the Portuguese guests met with party cadres and working people in production centers, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutions, where they were warmly welcomed, acquainted themselves with their work and achievements and had friendly talks.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party--Reconstituted has left our country.

STATE FARM REPORTS HARVEST SUCCESS TO HOXHA

AU301528 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Tirana, August 30 (ATA)--Today the Albanian newspapers frontpage a letter to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, has received from the working people of the agricultural enterprise of Maliq in the district of Korca, who inform him of the important success achieved in the harvesting-threshing campaign of wheat. [sentence as received]

In the whole area of 1280 hectares sown with wheat, they took on the average 50 quintals of wheat per hectare, as against 47.8 quintals planned. This yield is the highest attained in the 30 year old history of the enterprise.

This enterprise has been set up over the years of the people's power on the bedside of the former centuries-long swamp of Maliq and has marked ever growing yields from year to year.

In their letter the working people of this enterprise also pointed out that just like in wheat, they have ensured a stability also in the production of sugar beet, have created a sound basis of livestock products, etc.

In conclusion they write to Comrade Enver Hoxha:

"Your visit in the district of Korca, aroused in us, like in all the other working people of the country, a feeling of indescribable joy and enthusiasm. Your very valuable instructions and advice have been rooted in our minds and hearts, becoming a source of inspiration and fresh energies in the fulfillment of all the tasks of production."

BCP DAILY REPORTS RESUMPTION OF WORK IN POLAND

AU030930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 80 p 7

[Kiril Iliev's report: "Towards Normalization of the Situation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 August--The whole population of Poland greeted with great satisfaction the reports from Gdansk and Szczecin of the agreements on resuming normal production activity, which have been reached by the government commissions and the workers' representatives.

PAP reports that in other Polish cities, where the workers have been striking in some plants in anticipation of the results of the negotiations in Gdansk and Szczecin, normal work has also resumed. As reported, the workers of Szczecin's port, shipyards, city transportation and so forth, have also resumed production activity. The workers of the Police chemical plants are also back at work.

Almost all industrial plants in Elblag have resumed work. This afternoon in Gdansk, the governmental commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee signed an agreement. It is expected that work there will resume soon.

PAP reports that a preliminary variant of the draft law on the structure and activity of the trade unions has been prepared. It has been stressed that the principles incorporated in the draft law were discussed yesterday by a special commission of the Trade Unions Central Council, and the text will continue to be worked out by experts, in accordance with international law norms. After the commission completes its work, the draft law will be discussed by the plenum of the Trade Unions Central Council, after which, and before reaches the Sejm, it will be submitted for general discussions in the plants.

An early resumption of the normal rhythm of work is anticipated throughout the country, because reports are arriving from all parts of Poland of serious difficulties in the industrial plants, caused by lack of raw materials and spare parts.

Workers, engineers, technicians and the entire Polish people are now making great efforts to accelerate the normalization of life.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA VISIT

Talks End

AU030958 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Varna, Sep 3 (BTA)--The official talks of State Council President Todor Zhivkov and Zambia's President Dr Kenneth Kaunda ended here today.

For five days the heads of the two friendly countries have had friendly talks on the possibilities for expanding cooperation, mapped out specific measures for strengthening relations between Bulgaria and Zambia in the economy, science and culture.

Topical questions of present day international situation such as peace, detente and curbing the arms race were discussed in a businesslike atmosphere. The situation in South Africa and in other parts of the world was also reviewed.

Documents Signed, Departure

AU030959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] On 3 September Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, departed from Bulgaria. Before the departure of the high guest, a number of important documents which will facilitate the further development of the relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Zambia were signed at the Zlatnite Pesutsi residence. A joint declaration, a protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the United Party of National Independence for the period of 1980-81, basic trends for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and other agreements were signed.

At Varna airport, which was decorated with the national flags of the two countries, cadets of the Nikola Vaptsarov Higher People's Naval Academy, presented arms.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov accompanied the high guest to the airplane, where the two state leaders bade each other a cordial farewell.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Todor Stoychev and Milko Balev; and by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and other officials.

Hospitality Thanks

AU032010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received a telegram from Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, in which he expresses his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to him in our country and for the friendly feelings demonstrated by the Bulgarian people.

"I would like to express my satisfaction at the atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual understanding in which our talks proceeded. The agreements we reached during and as a result of our meetings are a remarkable contribution to the development of relations between our two countries," the telegram points out.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET LIBYAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Greetings to Qadhdhafi

AU030840 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Message from Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, to Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution]

[Text] On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 1 September 1969 Revolution, the national holiday of the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on behalf of the Bulgarian State Council, the Bulgarian people and on my personal behalf, I have the pleasure to send you warmest greetings and sincere wishes for your health and personal happiness and for the comprehensive prosperity and well being of the friendly Libyan people.

We can note with satisfaction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries are constantly developing. The Bulgarian people are following with great happiness the successes of the friendly Libyan people in building the national economy and social progress of their sunny country.

I am convinced that the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between our countries will further strengthen, expand and develop in the interest of our peoples and their common struggle for social progress and strengthening world peace, and for the victory over the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Message to Al-Talhi

AU030838 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Message from Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to Jallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah]

[Text] On the occasion of your country's national holiday--the anniversary of the 1 September 1969 revolution--on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf, I am especially happy to send you the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah warm greetings and wishes for health and personal happiness, and new and great successes in your activity for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Libyan people.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of our peoples.

PEKO TAKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM LIBYA

AU031821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, returned from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The delegation attended the festivities on the occasion of revolution day--1 September--the national holiday of that country.

ZHIVKOV, DOYNOV MEET WITH JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

AU031823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Toshikuni Yahiro), president of the Japanese firm Mitsui. He is currently visiting our country and was also received by Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Industrial Economic Association, and by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA, CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPART FOR SWEDEN

AU030905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, departed on 3 September for Sweden.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee culture department head; and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Culture.

ZHIVKOV MEETS VARNA OKRUG LEADERS 26 AUGUST

AU291930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Report by BTA correspondent L. Adzheman on Todor Zhivkov's traditional meeting with Varna Okrug leaders, held 26 August 1980 in Varna]

[Summary] The traditional meeting held between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and members of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee Bureau, as well as members of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee on 26 August 1980 in Varna can also be described as a pre-congress report on the tremendous achievements of the Varna Okrug throughout the year.

Comrade Zhivkov was accompanied by Comrades Todor Bozhinov, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papzov.

Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee read a report on the activities of the local party organization and on the successes of Varna Okrug working people in all sectors of life--in the economic, social and cultural spheres.

He paid particular attention to the industrial development of the Varna-Devnya-Provadiya area and to its great economic upsurge. He spoke about the commissioning of the okrug's main industrial enterprises, such as the Devnya cement plant, and about the commissioning of important transportation projects, such as the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat complex, and the "Khemus" and "Black Sea" highways, whose first stages have been completed, and about other important projects. Stoychev also dwelt on housing construction and on workers pledges in honor of the 12th BCP Congress.

"Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, was particularly cordially welcomed and delivered an address. He pointed out that the Politburo and the BCP Central Committee secretariat are positively evaluating the activities of the Varna Okrug party organization in fulfilling and implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress.

"The first party and state leader declared that at the forthcoming 12th congress the successful implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be reported in general terms. The years that have elapsed since the last BCP congress are characterized by stable rates in our country's development, by a successful construction of a developed socialist society. Dwelling in detail on the topical tasks facing party, state and economic organs, Comrade Zhivkov stressed that the main factors on which the cadres should concentrate are the economic approach, the planned application of the new economic mechanism in all sectors of life, as well as the application of the cost accounting principle--which are the basic criteria for the efficiency of the leading cadres' work.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the present international situation and dealt with certain questions concerning the worldwide communist and workers movement. It is now necessary to take advantage of all factors and opportunities in order to preserve peace and detente, he stated. A great event in this respect will be the upcoming World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, scheduled to take place next month in Sofia. There is no more important task at the present moment than the task of consolidating the unity and cohesion of all forces struggling for peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in closing his address."

TV CITES POLAND'S WASZCZUK ON AGREEMENTS WITH STRIKERS

ID032116 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The present internal political and economic situation in the Polish People's Republic was discussed at a press conference in Warsaw today by Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. According to him the situation all over the country is returning to normal but this does not mean that all problems have been resolved. The agreements signed have been described by him as a compromise which had to prevent the upsetting of Poland's stability. The agreements, said Jerzy Waszczuk, can arouse some doubts in our country and other socialist countries. The compromise on the question of trade unions was, according to Jerzy Waszczuk, adopted in view of the binding statement that trade unions will not be transformed into an opposition political force. At the same time he did not exclude that in this particular question a sharp political struggle can still take place.

A commission of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the government is to be set up under the leadership of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic which will prepare changes in the management and planning of the economy. Jerzy Waszczuk described as the most important current task the strengthening of the ranks of the party, the raising of their ideological standards and the development of a broad front for political influence. We shall go among working people with a program of struggle for the fulfilment of the conclusions of the 8th PZPR Congress. The party will intensify the struggle against antisocialist forces in the country so as to be able to unmask these forces and rid the working class of their influence, said Jerzy Waszczuk.

Press on Situation

AU031131 [Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 September, on page 7, carries a 700-word Warsaw-Bonn dispatch by "CTK correspondents," entitled "To Solve Problems Gradually; All Plants on the Baltic Coast are Working." Citing PAP, the Warsaw part of the dispatch notes "the return of life back to normal" on the Baltic coast, both in plants and in cities, as well as "serious production difficulties due to the interruption of smooth deliveries of raw and other materials" "particularly in chemical, engineering and metallurgical plants."

The dispatch quotes from the 1 September issue of TRYBUNA LUDU passages on the "agreement, born from the drama of recent days and from difficult negotiations," that has become the "basis of conditions for resuming work"; and passages on the solution of the "tense and complicated situation on the basis of the socialist system and of the interests of the Polish state with the aim of preventing a sharpening of the conflict that could lead to a national tragedy." The dispatch then quotes TRYBUNA LUDU on its appeal for "prudence, moderation and a feeling of responsibility" and for "return to work," as well as the passage dealing with the "interference of antisocialist forces in the conflict" and their efforts to "aim the workers' dissatisfaction in a direction that is at variance with the interests of the workers class and the Polish state." The dispatch refers to TRYBUNA LUDU's statements on the tasks of the next PZPR Central Committee session, saying: "Numerous changes must be carried out, but without haste, changes that will respect the opinions of the party, the workers class and the society, and both the suggestions of science and practical experience, as well as the possibilities as to means and potential. The important and urgent tasks concern all those who realize their responsibility for Poland. The most important of them will be solved by party bodies and organizations, by all PZPR members. This follows from the party's leading role in the nation, the state and Polish life. The gradual solution of our difficult problems will be based on this unshakeable principle, TRYBUNA LUDU, says in concluding its commentary."

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES PLANNED U.S. SALE OF CZECHOSLOVAK GOLD

AU031150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 80 p 7

[Milos Krejci commentary in the column "We Comment": "They Have Launched a Gunboat"]

[Text] At variance with international law and conventions governing relations among civilized states which maintain diplomatic relations, two subcommissions of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives have opened in Washington a so-called inquiry in connection with a draft law designed to permit the United States to sell the unlawfully withheld Czechoslovak gold.

These illegal talks on the inviolability of the Czechoslovak people's historical property in the U.S. Congress--the legislative shrine of U.S. democracy--is the culmination of the anti-Czechoslovak crusade taking place in the spirit of the traditions of the Wild West and having the basest of all motives--hatred toward our nations and lust after their property. Two attempts have already been made in the past to obtain a court order for the sale of our gold--even American courts found them to be so outrageous that they turned them down as being incompatible with American laws. Soiled petty souls representing those circles in the United States that would like to impose their will on sovereign states and enact a policy of blackmail have before their eyes the vision of 18,400 kg of gold stolen from us by Hitler as well as the hope of being rewarded somehow for their dirty work. They would like to circumvent laws by pushing through their unlawful goals in a lawgiving body.

However, this is precisely the point where our relations with the United States have already passed through the criticial sieve of time. We have not only frequently displayed our good will but twice already we have reached an agreement, which the American side signed in each instance only to prevent now its implementation. The agreements included commitments concerning compensation for nationalized American property in the CSSR and the return of Czechoslovak gold from the United States to our country. The negotiations were attended by former Secretary of State Rogers who was received by our highest representatives on his visit to Czechoslovakia. Even the Washington POST referred in this context to a "Prague initiative" for normalizing relations. Nevertheless, the agreements encountered the resistance of anti-Czechoslovak forces and hostile propaganda actions in the Congress.

One part of our gold treasure in the United States is administered by a tripartite commission including also Great Britain and France. The position of both these countries is in favor of returning the gold to its only legitimate owner, Czechoslovakia, and they would make themselves co-responsible if the United States dared to dispose of it. Even State Department representatives disagree with this intended manipulation, which would place the administration of the United States and Congress in a wretched light before the international public.

However, if--in defiance of these facts and all principles of common sense--the reactionary forces in Congress have launched a gunboat against Czechoslovakia and are sailing under a pirate's flag to get hold of our people's historical property it can be only a consequence of the atmosphere of political adventurism which is evident in aggressive American postures everywhere in the world. The ruling strata in the United States makes lavish use of empty gestures and demagogic slogans on human and other rights but at the same time they continue to pursue the discredited position-of-strength policy.

Stanley Hoffman, professor of state law at Harvard University has noted: "There is a certain tendency to some sort of a dictatorial style in international politics, a nostalgia for heavy clubs and fists, for a world in which American sheriffs and police chiefs would have the main say."

Our experiences in our relations with the United States confirm these words--we can recall at random the United States' failure to deliver a rolling mill train for which we paid $16 million; the gross discrimination against our trade (the customs duty imposed on our exports is up to three times higher [than that of other countries]; the fate of the Gabriel children, the Czechoslovak citizens under legal age [now in the United States against the will of their mother]; or the present attempt at shady dealings with our national property.

In view of such discriminatory circumstances and provocations in the U.S. Congress shortly before the Madrid meeting it is hardly possible to speak about respect for sovereignty, justice and understanding among nations. The recent history of Czechoslovak-American relations shows that the United States does not respect the principles of the Helsinki Conference document, of which both countries are signatories.

No one is entitled to put his hand on our national property. Some states assume such a right themselves. In this specific instance it has been done already by Hitler. Does the United States realize what indignation and outrage the pirate-like step in Congress will arouse among our people? Does it perhaps want to cite this approach in Madrid as an example of its concept of human rights, democracy and relations among nations? Is it aware what responsibility it is taking upon itself?

DECLARATION, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF KAUNDA VISIT

Bratislava Dinner

LD290454 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bratislava, 28 Aug--The Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government gave a dinner Thursday night in honor of visiting Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Present at the dinner were member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart, alternate member of the Czechoslavak Communist Party Presidium, Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Miloslav Hruskovic, member of the Slovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council Wiliam Salgovic and other representatives.

Wiliam Salgovic said in his toast that the Czechoslovak people supported the struggle of the Zambian people against colonialism, and for freedom and independence.

"We follow with deep sympathies and understanding the efforts of your society for the development of the country and for ensuring happy and decent lives of its people. We do not want the results of the work and efforts of the people to be swallowed by the flames of war. We highly esteem everyone who makes effort to develop peaceful cooperation and to strengthen peace," he said and appreciated Kenneth Kaunda's role in the national liberation struggle of African nations and the non-aligned movement.

Zambia and Czechoslovakia fight against the same enemy--international capitalism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, fascism, racism and apartheid, President Kenneth Kaunda said in reply.

He stressed that the boundaries of freedom and independence are constantly expanding and in this connection recalled the successful struggle of other south African countries for freedom and independence.

He expressed the sincere wish for expanding cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Zambia.

Joint Declaration

AU031218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text of a "joint Czechoslovak-Zambian declaration" signed during the 26-30 August visit of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to the CSSR]

[Text] The CSSR and the Republic of Zambia:

In view of the traditionally good and friendly relations that exist between the two countries since the time when the Zambian people under the leadership of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) fought for their freedom and national independence,

Wishing to further expand these friendly relations between the two states and nations in various spheres on the basis of the principles of international law and justice,

Convinced that the development and strengthening of mutual friendly relations are compatible with the interests of the two countries and that they serve the cause of world peace and international cooperation,

Being aware that the unity of the socialist and developing countries and all progressive forces is an important factor for the strengthening of the developing countries' independence,

Emphasizing the significance of the unification of all progressive forces fighting for independence and social progress in the world,

Proceeding from a broad accord of views on the main issues of international relations,

In an effort to increase the contribution of the two countries to the cause of international peace and security, to the process of disarmament and to the relaxation of international tension throughout the world,

Being aware of the responsibility that rests on all states--be they small or big--for the creation of an atmosphere of peace and security in the world and for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation among all states regardless of their political, economic and social systems and of the level of their development,

Emphasizing strongly faith in the inadmissibility of violating the territorial integrity of states and their political independence,

Again repeating the profound conviction that international peace and security should be based on the observance of the sacred right of all nations to existence, freedom, national independence, on the inadmissibility of gaining territory through force and on the inalienable right of all nations to freely decide their fate without external interference, restrictions or pressure,

Reaffirming that all states without exception have the right and duty to take part in the resolution of international problems, in particular of those that directly concern them,

Underscoring the necessity to strictly observe and implement the United Nations declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations, and resolutely condemning any action at variance with the implementation of all provisions of this declaration,

Confirming the firm determination to increase their contribution to the struggle for a complete and definite elimination of all vestiges of colonialism as well as for the liquidation of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in all their forms,

Determined to continue granting political, moral and material support to new independent countries as well as to the liberation movements in countries that still are under colonial rule,

Reaffirming the sovereign right of all states to own and manage their national wealth and resources in their own interest, as well as the necessity to step up efforts--on the national as well as on the international level--to ensure more rapid growth of the economies of all developing countries regardless of their social system and geographical position with the aim of definitely eliminating the gap that separates them from the developed countries,

Stating that the nonaligned movement is an important factor in the development of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation, that its orientation against imperialism, colonialism and racism helps to create prerequisites for the strengthening of world peace and security, and is an important factor in the struggle of nations for freedom and socioeconomic progress,

Guided by the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter,

The two states declare that in their relations of friendship and all-round cooperation they will abide by the following:

1. The CSSR and the Republic of Zambia will respect the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, will not employ force or threaten force in international relations, they will respect sovereign equality, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs.

2. The two sides will consult one another and cooperate in resolving issues concerning bilateral relations and important international problems of interest to the two sides.

3. The two sides will strive for the all-round development of mutual political, economic and cultural cooperation which is an expression of their friendly relations. For the purpose of mutual understanding and strengthening of friendly relations between the nations of their two countries, the two sides will support the development of relations and cooperation between state bodies and public and other organizations. The two sides will also develop and strengthen mutual relations in the spheres of science and technology, schools and education, in the spheres of health, press, radio, television and films, in the spheres of arts, literature, expositions, sport and tourism.

4. The two sides will strive for the defense of peace in the world and for the security of nations against attacks of the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction. [paragraph continues]

The two sides will develop efforts to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems and to expand and deepen the process of the relaxation of international tension and to halt the armament race, for universal and complete disarmament.

5. The two sides express their support for the United Nations Organization and are contributing to increasing its effectiveness in strengthening international peace and security on the basis of a strict observance of its Charter.

6. The two sides will strive for the final elimination of colonialism in all its forms and appearances in accordance with the United Nations declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations, and will support countries that have already freed themselves from colonial dependence by strengthening their national independence and sovereignty, in their efforts for economic and social progress.

7. The two sides will continue to support the CSCE's conclusions and the Final Act, and will strive for the process of detente to spread to all parts of the world and become irreversible.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zambia will act in accordance with the goals of this declaration.

For the Republic of Zambia: Kenneth D. Kaunda, chairman of the UNIP and president of the Republic of Zambia

For the CSSR: Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president

Joint Communique

AU031250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text of "joint CSSR-Zambian communique" issued on the 26-30 August visit by Zambian President Kenneth D. Kaunda to the CSSR--Roman numerals as published]

[Text] At the invitation of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and chairman of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), paid a visit to the CSSR from 26 to 30 August 1980. He was accompanied by leading party and government officials.

Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, laid a wreath at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier and a bouquet of flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald.

During his stay in the CSSR, President K.D. Kaunda and his delegation visited Bratislava, Brno and some industrial and agricultural enterprises in the South Moravian Region. He also visited the Agrokomplex 80 exhibition inNitra.

A warm welcome was extended to the Zambian guest everywhere, a matter that reflects the firm friendly relations that exist between the CSSR and the Republic of Zambia and the mutual respect between the two nations.

Gustav Husak and Kenneth David Kaunda conducted talks on bilateral and international issues.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. For the CSSR side they were attended by:

Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic,

Rudolf Rohlicek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier,

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs,

Leopold Ler, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and CSSR minister of finance,

Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade,

Vaclav Maly, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zambia.

For the Zambian side the talks were attended by:

Reuben Chitandika Kamanga, UNIP Central Committee member and head of the Political and Legal Committee,

Humphrey Mulemba, UNIP Central Committee member, member of parliament and head of the Disciplinary and Cadre Committee,

Kapasa Makasa, UNIP Central Committee member and the head of the Committee for Rural development,

Remmy Chisupa, member of parliament and minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade,

Kebby Musokotwane, member of parliament and minister of finance and technical cooperation,

Wilson Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of foreign affairs,

Unia Mwila, minister of agriculture and water development,

Syanga Shimabale, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the CSSR, based in Moscow.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, reported on the results of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia and the fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions. He also reported on the principles of CSSR foreign policy, its constant efforts to maintain the policy of the relaxation of international tension and its contribution to halting the feverish armament and to complete disarmament.

Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, expressed appreciation for the significant successes achieved by the nations of Czechoslovakia under the CPCZ leadership in building an advanced socialist society. He highly valued the CSSR's foreign policy and praised the CSSR's solidarity with the nations fighting for liberation and social progress, against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

Kenneth David Kaunda reported on the struggle of the Zambian people under UNIP's leadership for the strengthening of national independence, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. He also reported on the efforts exerted by the Republic of Zambia for the development of the national economy and on the implementation of the 10-year program for the development of agriculture and the further improvement of the people's standard of living.

Gustav Husak highly valued the successes the Republic of Zambia has achieved in strengthening the national independence and the country's development. He also highly valued the contribution of the Zambian people to the final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid in southern Africa, to peace and security in this region and throughout the world.

During the negotiations both sides expressed satisfaction with the constantly developing relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres. They agreed that in order to achieve social progress it is necessary to continue to expand and deepen mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of a common struggle for peace, international security, for the limitation of armaments and for disarmament.

During Kenneth David Kaunda's visit to the CSSR the following documents were signed: a joint declaration on relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Zambia, an agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the UNIP, a cultural agreement, an economic agreement and a program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Zambia.

II.

When assessing the current international situation, the two sides expressed the view that in the interest of all nations of the world it is necessary to increase efforts for ensuring peace and international security, to continue the process of the relaxation of international tension with emphasis on detente in the military sphere.

The two leading representatives expressed concern over the escalation of international tension as the consequence of the dangerous course of the imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces, whose result is the intensification of the arms race and interference in the internal affairs of other states. The two sides affirmed their determination to strive for the strengthening of the unity of progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to maintain and develop the process of detente, to achieve universal and complete disarmament, eliminate the sources of tension and ensure peace and security in the world.

The two sides stressed the need to implement as a whole the CSCE's Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, as a long-term action program of all states that attended this conference. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will take place in a constructive atmosphere and that it will be a success.

The two sides expressed their opposition to the production and deployment of new types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe as the prerequisite for the success of the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of these weapons systems.

The two leading representatives noted the great importance of a global agreement not to use force or threaten to use force in international relations, the conclusion of which would be an important step toward reducing the danger of war and toward creating favorable conditions for universal and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. In this respect they stated that a speedy ratification of the SALT II agreement would correspond to the interest of all mankind.

The Zambian side appreciates the initiatives and efforts of the countries of the socialist community aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, at disarmament, relaxation of tension and the development of cooperation in the world, as well as the support which these countries extend to the newly liberated and developing countries and the national liberation movements.

III.

The two sides devoted great attention to the situation on the African Continent, where--despite the resistance of world imperialism, exploiting capitalism and its lackeys--the struggle for freedom and independence and for the final liquidation of colonialism and racism is escalating.

They note with satisfaction that the successful struggle of the nations of Africa is leading to significant political and social changes.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zambia welcome the declaration of independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe, which is the outcome of a long national liberation struggle of the people of this country against a colonial and racist regime.

The two countries expressed profound concern over the situation in southern Africa, where the oppression of the majority of the African population by the Pretoria regime continues. They condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and the aggressive and hostile actions and provocations of the Republic of South Africa against independent African states.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the continuing nuclear cooperation between the racist Republic of South Africa and Israel which jeopardizes the peace and security of independent African states. In this respect, the two countries support the proposals to establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, as well as the United Nations declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Africa.

The two sides fully support the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to freedom, independence and territorial integrity. They condemn any effort of imperialism to foist a neocolonialist regime on the people of Namibia. In this connection they affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia and their determination to continue their all-round support for the African National Congress of South Africa--the militant vanguard of the people of the Republic of South Africa.

The Czechoslovak side values the long-standing effective aid and help given by the Republic of Zambia to the struggle of the South African nations for freedom and independence.

The two sides expressed their concern over the establishment of new imperialist military bases on African soil and over the increasing attempts to use African territory as a military staging area in the interests of world imperialism.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zambia appreciated the positive role of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against racism, apartheid, colonialism and neocolonialism, for the strengthening of peace in Africa, for economic and social progress. They regard the conclusions of the 17th summit of the heads of states and governments of the OAU member countries to be a constructive contribution to speeding up the further national, social and economic liberation struggle on the African Continent.

IV.

The two sides expressed concern over developments in the Middle East. [paragraph continues]

They underscored the importance of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict with the direct participation of all parties involved, including the Arab people of Palestine through the PLO--their sole legal representative. They also emphasized that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East requires the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in July 1967, including Jerusalem, the restoration of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination including the right to establish their own state and the ensuring of the security of all states in that region.

The two states highly valued and supported all peace initiatives oriented toward the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation among the Southeast Asian countries and toward the strengthening of peace and security in this region. They are in favor of the cessation of the interference by imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian nations.

The CSSR and the Republic of Zambia called for a political solution of the situation in connection with Afghanistan. Such a solution, in their view, must guarantee the complete cessation of any form of external interference directed against Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and social progress.

The two sides support the national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean, and the efforts of the Latin American countries to achieve political and economic independence. They express solidarity with the struggle of the progressive and democratic forces against fascist dictatorial regimes in Latin America and condemn all forms of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

The two sides regard the United Nations Organization as an important instrument for reducing international tension, for ensuring peace and security in the world and for the development of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. They stressed the necessity of strengthening the role of the United Nations Organization for maintaining peace and international security on the basis of the strict observance of the U.N. Charter by all states.

They are in favor of restructuring international economic relations on a just, democratic and equal basis, of the elimination of exploitation and discrimination in international trade, of respecting the rights of all nations to handle their natural resources according to their own will.

The CSSR expressed its support for the movement of the nonaligned countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for the strengthening of national independence, for peace and progress in the world and evaluated its importance as an influential factor in current international events. In that connection the Czechoslovak side expressed appreciation for the positive and constructive role of the Republic of Zambia and its president in the movement of the nonaligned countries.

V.

Gustav Husak and Kenneth David Kaunda expressed profound satisfaction with their fruitful talks and their results, which constitute an important contribution to increasing the trust among the nations of the two countries and which contricute to the development and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and the people of the CSSR and of the Republic of Zambia.

Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, expressed thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to him and his entourage during their stay in the CSSR.

He invited Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to pay an official visit to the Republic of Zambia. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date will be set through diplomatic channels.

Prague, 28 August 1980.

DELEGATION TO LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY CONVEYS HUSAK, STROUGAL GREETINGS

LD021948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress, met today in Tripoli with Josef Simon, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government and member of the CPCZ Central Committee, who heads the Czechoslovak party and government delegation attending the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Josef Simon conveyed the greetings of the highest Czechoslovak representatives, Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, on the important anniversary of the Libyan people. At today's meeting the representatives of Libya and Czechoslovakia praised the development of relations so far between the two countries and spoke in favor of their further development.

PARTY-STATE LEADERS ATTEND SLOVAK UPRISING FESTIVE RALLY

LD282038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Czechoslovak and Soviet national anthems inaugurated a festive rally at the Valdstejn Palace in Prague this afternoon to mark the 36th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. The rally was organized by the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the Central Committee of the Czech National Front, the Prague City Committee of the National Front and the National Committee of Prague. The meeting was attended by a delegation representing the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the CSSR National Front Central Committee led by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier. Other members included Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav David, vice chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of the People; Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council; Tomas Travnicek, vice chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; and Josef Nikl, chairman of the Czech Union of Antifascist Fighters Central Committee. The guests also included leading representatives of political parties and mass organizations of the National Front and other personalities of our political and public life. Soviet Ambassador in Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin and leading officials of diplomatic missions of socialist countries accredited in the CSSR also attended.

The meeting was addressed by Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council. He stressed the significance of the Slovak National Uprising and said the combatants on the fronts of the uprising in the snowcapped Slovak mountains raised high the banner of the new Czechoslovak people's democratic state in which the alliance with the Soviet Union became the justified state-political guarantee of further all-round development of the Slovak nation.

Evzen Erban went on to say that under Czechoslovak conditions the implementation of the fundamental policy of building and defending an advanced socialist society is linked with the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak.

It is based on our finest historical traditions and, in this spirit, it promotes the living conditions of the working people in our socialist country. He then recalled that the federal arrangement consolidated our common state and plays a significant role in creating the necessary conditions of a socially harmonious advance of society.

The immense discrepancies in the economic, political and cultural development of nations and individual regions, so typical of the capitalist countries as well as of our own past, have been successfully eradicated under conditions of socialism. We must proceed along the raod we have taken so that our nations may continue all-round development, enrich each other and draw closer together.

By their national and socialist revolution our two nations have, once and for all, taken their place among progressive forces which are honorably, actively and consciously participating in the struggle for peace and for an end to the arms race, for the genuine assertion of human rights for all nations of the world.

The Czechoslovak people support the constant peace initiative of the Soviet Union. Situated in the direct neighborhood of the capitalist part of Europe we are sincerely and actively working toward understanding, mutual respect in the spirit of the Helsinki conference, and toward the promotion of all-round cooperation between nations with differing social systems. In the present tempestuous world every patriot asks himself the question of how to live, think and work, how to protect the created certainties of peace and labor for our children and future generations. The answer to this national and at the same time human question is provided by developments. Nothing that makes up our new life simply drops into our hands. The entire humane and progressive policy of the CPCZ and the National Front depends on the material and cultural values which the working class daily creates together with cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia. That is why creative and responsible work everywhere, as well as every improvement of its organization and quality, every economy and increased efficiency of production are of vital importance for our future.

When promoting and applying science and technology on modern organizations of work and management we must not overlook at any place of work that man is the decisive force in production and politics. Let us create conditions everywhere--as we are encouraged to do by the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee--to make people content, well informed, to take an active part in the solution of all problems, and to ensure that their suggestions, new ideas and criticism should always be promptly and carefully listened to. Let us give full support everywhere to those who are working conscientiously, who have good skills, continue their education, to those who grasp the demanding nature of socialist development in the present international conditions, Comrade Evzen Erban said.

LENART, JAKES ATTEND AGRICULTURAL AKTIV IN SLOVAKIA

LD031256 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] An all-Slovak aktiv of the best workers in agriculture and the food industry opened today in Nitra. Present at the aktiv is Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives.

GRUENEBERG: POLITICAL POWER OF WORKERS 'MUST NOT BE TOUCHED'

DW031408 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1743 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] We are at the College for Agriculture and Foodstuff Economy in Bernburg on the Saale. Since 1961 some 4,800 leadership cadres of socialist agriculture have been trained here. In the presence of Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Minister Heinz Kuhrig in the afternoon of 1 September introduced Prof Dr (Philip Kirian) as the new rector of this educational institution. First the minister thanked the resigning rector, Prof Dr Hans Schlicht, for his activities over the past 7 years.

At a reception that evening, Gerhard Grueneberg relayed greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the college and its new rector. Gerhard Grueneberg commented on the work of the Bernburg College in preparation for the 10th party congress. In view of the complicated international situation, the stability of the GDR in the political, ideological, economic and social fields are of great significance, he said. Gerhard Grueneberg said: Our party has a clear standpoint with regard to the question of political power. The political power of the workers class and the leading role of the party of the workers class in socialist society must not be touched.

FRENCH ECONOMY MINISTER SEEKS EXPANSION OF TRADE

LD031028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0842 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN)--French Economy Minister Rene Monory has expressed his country's desire to develop all-round relations with the GDR. Monory, who visited the Leipzig Fair, told ADN that he had talks yesterday with GDR Ministers Otfried Steger and Rudi Georgi and State Secretary Gerhard Beil. The impetus has been the doubling of mutual trade in the past years. "In the coming 2 to 3 years we want to double trade again." This aim is realistic, and his GDR counterparts were greatly understanding of this aim.

The minister said that "the GDR has an outstanding place in France's economic relations with the socialist countries. Both countries have many common economic interests." Their implementation also serves the maintenance of peace and the promotion of detente.

TISCH ADDRESSES BERLIN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

LD032032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--The competition now being conducted in the GDR is the biggest and most comprehensive in the history of the FDGB. This was stressed by the chairman of the FDGB Central Executive, Harry Tisch, at a conference with the chairmen of the central executives of the industry trade unions and Bezirk trade unions, executives of the FDGB and senior officials of the FDGB Central Executive in Berlin on Wednesday.

The conference discussed the tasks of the trade union executives in preparation for the 10th SED Congress in April 1981.

The GDR working people, Tisch continued, are making every effort to increase the efficiency of our economy. This is demonstrated by the successful struggle being waged in the combines and enterprises to achieve 2 days extra output in 1980. At present, over 1.4 million days extra output have been reached. It is of great importance to realize that the specific fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1980 economic plan is a requirement for the still greater demands of the year ahead, the speaker stressed.

The trade union chairman paid tribute to the great devotion and activity of the working class and all GDR working people, pointing out that over 80 percent of all working people are taking part in discussion of the 1981 plan. Twenty-five percent have spoken in the course of the discussion and have submitted valuable proposals. So far, over 1.2 million proposals have been put forward to raise labor productivity, effectiveness of production, save materials, lower costs and improve working and living conditions. This is an expression of the deepening of GDR socialist democracy.

The speaker stressed that socialist competition, thanks to its elements of openness, comparability and accountability, play an important part in developing the creative initiative of the working people. It is the task of every trade union executive to ensure that every initiative and every proposal is used. No proposal must be disregarded. This is a profoundly political task for the all-round strengthening of the workers' and peasants' state, for the further implementation of the main tasks with its unity of economic and social policy.

HONECKER TOAST AT USSR PAVILION AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU031050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 80 p 5

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, during his visit to the USSR pavilion at the Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair on 31 August 1980]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kiselev:

Dear Comrade Abrasimov:

Dear Soviet comrades and friends:

It is with great pleasure that we are visiting the USSR pavilion at the Leipzig Autumn Fair 1980. What we have seen here is a demonstration of the strength and dynamic force of the Soviet country, where the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin are being implemented with the result of a tremendous upsurge in the people's life. The CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our comrade and friend, are the leading force of this development.

In his speech on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR, a speech of great significance for the struggle for peace and for the peoples' security, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev justifiably pointed out the irrevocable fact that "the socialist system, the energy and the strong will of the people's masses which are guided by the Communist Party, whose powerful, creative force was set free by the Great October Socialist Revolution" are the sources of the tremendous social progress achieved in Kazakhstan. [paragraph continues]

These powerful and creative forces have exerted a fruitful influence upon developments throughout the world. There is no reason to assume that this state of affairs might ever change in the future.

Admidst a rather complicated international situation, created by the aggressive NATO circles, and above all by the United States, the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community represent the force that "is holding the world together."

In his speech in Alma-Ata Comrade Leonid Brezhnev unmistakably pointed out that a political struggle is now being waged in the world between the "forces of peace, which observe the peoples' rights and support detente" on the one hand, and "those forces that are the exponents of militarism, oppression and aggression." on the other. Comrade Brezhnev stressed that he considers the U.S. Government's attempt to make the idea of nuclear war acceptable through the so-called "new nuclear strategy" as extremely dangerous.

There is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence as has been established in the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Our country, the GDR, is a socialist state situated in the heart of Europe. It is a firm ally of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact states and as such it will also in the future continue to be a cornerstone of peace in Europe. Under this aspect and as a sovereign, independent state our country will continue in the future to devote great attention to the development of peaceful and mutually advantageous relations with the FRG, France, Japan, Austria, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other capitalist states.

Dear comrades and friends:

If I may sum up my impressions from this visit, I should like to state as follows: The Soviet Union, together with our entire community of socialist states, is convincingly demonstrating the strength of socialism. We are deeply impressed by the exhibits of the USSR pavilion. They illustrate the Soviet people's great mass initiative in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. This is the lasting impression which we will take with us after our visit to Leipzig Fair. The strength of socialism and its reliable future prospects have transformed Leipzig into a most important trade center for the development of relations between the socialist states, the developing countries and the capitalist industrial states.

Dear comrades and friends:

At the end of the current 1976-80 5-year plan period we in the GDR are able to draw a positive balance. The decisions of the Ninth SED Congress are being positively implemented. The steadily growing economic achievements are making a gradual improvement of man's cultural and material standards possible. Our people have worked for these achievements with industriousness, selfless devotion and creative spirit. The advantages of the planned socialist economy have been used in a satisfactory manner. All this was to the benefit of our working people. Right now, our Central Committee is receiving many letters in which collectives of plants and factories report on their working results and assume new pledges in preparation of the 10th SED Congress. They all wish to improve and increase their achievements in socialist competition, so that our republic's economic power may grow even more. [paragraph continues]

They are aware that they are thus creating prerequisites for a steady improvement of their working and living conditions. Higher efficiency and quality of work are the most important factors in this work.

We can justifiably state that the preparation of the 10th SED Congress is giving a strong impetus to social activities in all sectors. "Let us give our best for the 10th SED Congress!"--these are the slogans under which our working people, the citizens of the GDR, are contributing to peace and socialism and to anti-imperialist solidarity.

Dear comrades:

During my recent meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea we were able to ascertain to our full satisfaction that the CPSU and the SED have achieved tremendous political work in the last decades. Thanks to this work the GDR and USSR peoples have increasingly become fraternal allies, comrades in arms and friends. The relations between our two countries are based on the foundations of a strong, indestructible friendship.

Thus, we are capable of coping together with important tasks.

Let us, think, for example, about our joint specialization and production-sharing program for the period up to 1990 and about our achievements in this field. The GDR attaches decisive importance to this program in connection with the further implementation of a developed socialist society in our country. The implementation of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed on 7 October 1957 is making positive progress. To put it in a few words: We have every reason to look forward to the future with optimism.

Our friendship and cooperation are serving the building of socialism and communism, they are to the benefit of the entire socialist community. Even our enemies cannot avoid these facts. The GDR is increasingly acting as a cornerstone of peace in Europe. Its stable and dynamic development is of great importance not only for our own people. No slander can change this fact.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends:

The people of our country are following the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress with feelings of friendly and fraternal affection. Today it is already an established fact that this congress will be an event of worldwide political importance. This congress will once again open new horizons for the construction of socialism and communism, and for the struggle for peace.

Let us raise our glasses--to the glorious Leninist CPSU, to its Central Committee, to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of its Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to our comrade and friend!

--To the eternal and indestructible friendship between our two parties, states and peoples!

Visit to Exhibit

LD011710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0847 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Leipzig--Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann and other members of the party and state leadership began their tour of domestic and foreign exhibits at the Leipzig Fair on Sunday morning.

The dynamic economic growth of the two CEMA states is a stable pillar for the further expansion of relations between the GDR and Czechoslovakia, 26 percent of whose foreign trade is in specialized products, the envoy of the Czechoslovak Embassy in the GDR, Counsellor Milan Havlasek, said as he welcomed the members of the party and state leadership at the exhibit of the Czechoslovak enterprise for textile and leather machinery Investa. The meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak last June had given a powerful impetus to economic and scientific-technological cooperation. One expression of this was the participation by enterprises from his country in important GDR industrial projects.

Erich Honecker responded to the cordial greetings of the Cuban ambassador, Julio Garcia Olivera, and Commercial Counsellor Juan Otero, at the Cuban exhibit with the words "very pleased to be back in Cuba."

After the visit to the Cuban exhibitors, the dignitaries of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed at the Iranian exhibit by Iran's charge d'affaires in the GDR, Ahmad Fard Hosseini. In their discussion with exhibition director Alireza Sadaghdani who showed the visitors products of the Iranian carpet and cable industries, the two sides expressed the hope that relations between the GDR and Iran would develop further. Erich Honecker reaffirmed the benefit of cooperation and the development of all-round relations in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

At the stand of the Ciech foreign trade enterprise, the second largest of the 23 Polish exhibitors represented in Leipzig, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Poland's charge d'affaires in the GDR, Ryszard Karwicki. He passed on greetings from the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Gierek, the president of the State Council, Henryk Jablonski, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozef Pinkowski. These were reciprocated by Erich Honecker, who also sent greetings to the entire Polish people. He confirmed the dynamic development of trade between the two countries and wished the Polish exhibitors every success at the autumn fair. During the talk Ryszard Karwicki expressed thanks for the constant helpful cooperation with the GDR. He had previously informed the visitors that the People's Republic of Poland is the largest exhibitor from a socialist country outside the GDR after the Soviet Union and that it fully appreciated the value of the Leipzig Fair for international trade.

The long-term trade agreements between the GDR and Yugoslavia are proving to be extremely beneficial for trade and for cooperation in science, technology and production, Yugoslav Ambassador to the GDR Djuro Jovic said at the collective exhibit of 30 Yugoslav exhibitors from the chemical industry. Erich Honecker confirmed the GDR's interest in the further expansion of trade relations to the benefit of both states and gave an assurance that the GDR would make every effort to achieve the goals set for trade.

During a visit to the "Chemolimpex" foreign trade enterprise, Erich Honecker praised the all-round good relations between Hungary and the GDR.

The charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lajos Serfozce, warmly welcomed the members of the party and state leadership. The fruitful economic cooperation between the two countries was at present reflected in about 120 specialization and cooperation agreements. During the 1981-85 period, the GDR and Hungary will intensify this cooperation and to also increase mutual trade.

The GDR is at present Bulgaria's second biggest foreign trade partner. In accordance with mutual trade agreements, the volume of foreign trade will rise by 40 percent compared with the present 5-year plan in the 1981-85 period. This was announced at the "Chimimport" stand, the Bulgarian foreign trade enterprise, where GDR representatives were cordially welcomed by Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov.

Romania is represented at this year's Leipzig fair in 10 areas. At the Romanian chemical industry's stand, the GDR party and state leadership members were cordially welcomed by the Romanian ambassador to the GDR, Gheorghe Tache. Also present were the deputy foreign trade minister, Dr Ion Stoian, and Trade Secretary Gheorghe Pozdarie. The meeting noted the recent program, signed during an official friendship visit to Romania by a GDR party and state delegation, on main areas of scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries during the 1980-81 period.

At the Soviet collective exhibition, the head of the Soviet Government delegation, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tikhon Kiselev, and Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and exhibition director Leonid Gudyrya, extended a cordial welcome to the guests. The exhibition represents 26 Soviet institutions with 8,000 exhibits of top-quality products of Soviet industry, 400 of which alone are the results of specialization and cooperation in production within CEMA.

After the visit to the Soviet pavilion, a friendly meeting took place between the members of the GDR party and state leadership and the Soviet hosts.

Erich Honecker referred to the speech by Leonid Brezhnev on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Kazak SSR, saying: "In a rather complicated international situation, caused above all by the aggressive circles of NATO and especially the United States, the USSR and countries of the socialist community are proving to be the force which 'is holding the world together on the inside'." In his speech in Alma-Ata, Leonid Brezhnev quite clearly stated that a political struggle was taking place in the world between the forces "which stand up for peace, respect for people's rights and detente and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression." It was extremely dangerous for the U.S. Government to attempt to make the idea of a nuclear war acceptable to public opinion by means of a so-called new nuclear strategy. This must and would not happen.

The GDR, continued Erich Honecker, was proving itself as a socialist state in the heart of Europe as a firm ally of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member states and would continue in the future as a cornerstone of peace in Europe. As a sovereign, independent state, the GDR would continue in the future to devote great attention to the development of peaceful mutually advantageous relations with the FRG, France, Japan, Austria, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and other capitalist countries.

"At the end of the 1976-80 5-year plan, the GDR balance sheet looks good," stressed Erich Honecker. "The decisions of the Ninth SED Congress are being implemented successfully.

Rising economic performances made it possible to improve step-by-step the people's material and cultural standard of living. Our people has worked towards this with diligence, creativity and a high degree of readiness to work. The advantages of socialist planned economy have been utilized. This benefitted all workers." He stressed that the SED Central Committee was right now receiving numerous letters in which collectives of combines and plants report on their work results and make new commitments.

The preparations for the 10th SED Congress were giving strong incentives to social activity in all fields. Under the slogan "the best for the 10th congress--all for the good of the people," "our workers, the citizens of the socialist GDR" were making "their contribution to the struggle for peace and socialism, to anti-imperialist solidarity."

Erich Honecker underlined the solid foundations of the firm, unshakeable friendship between the GDR and USSR. He drew attention to the important tasks which the two fraternal countries have set themselves in the program of production specialization and cooperation up until 1990. The GDR attributed great importance to this for its policy of further shaping the advanced socialist society. Honecker ended by saying that the 26th CPSU Congress would be an event of world political consequence which would again open up new horizons for the development of socialism and communism and the struggle for peace.

In his reply, Tikhon Kiselev stressed the manifold relations between the two countries which were reflected in the close cooperation between the Marxist-Leninist parties, states and social organizations. The Soviet Union occupied first place in foreign trade with the GDR. This year alone, trade amounted to R9 billion, having increased within 1 year by about R1 billion. "This is a considerable contribution towards strengthening our states' economic power and at the same time a good basis for new agreements" based on coordinating economic plans for the development of the USSR and GDR in the 1981-85 period.

Tikhon Kiselev mentioned the fact that it was planned during the next 5-year plan period to carry out an extensive number of integration measures contained in the program of production specialization and cooperation up until 1990 between the two countries as well as within the CEMA target programs.

"The USSR and GDR," continued the speaker, "intend, together with the other Warsaw Pact member states, to bring about in future the implementation of measures aimed at military detente and reducing the military potential confronting each other in Europe. The further consolidation of our countries' solidarity, their close cooperation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA serve to strengthen the power of world socialism, its international influence and secure a lasting peace in the world."

LEADERS GREET VIETNAMESE LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031218 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Aug 80 p 4

["Greetings Message from Hungarian Leaders on the National Holiday of Vietnam"]

[Text] To Comrades Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party; Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the SRV; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV; Hanoi:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the national holiday of the SRV, the 35th anniversary of the establishment of independent democratic Vietnam, we send you, the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the National Assembly and Government of the SRV and the Vietnamese people comradely greetings and good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, Council of Ministers and National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, all our people and ourselves.

The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people committed to socialist construction view with respect the historic achievements attained by the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party, through their heroic struggle against foreign colonialists and aggressors in achieving the country's independence and the unity of their fatherland.

Today, the people of Vietnam are successfully working on socialist construction and the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The SRV's active foreign policy and cooperation with the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces is eliciting extensive international recognition.

We are in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people to defend the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We support the Indochinese countries' collaboration in the interests of social progress, national prosperity, peace and security. We condemn the machinations, threats and provocations of the imperialist and other reactionary forces against the SRV and the rest of the countries of the area.

We are convinced that, in the future, as before, the Vietnamese people will successfully fulfill the tasks of socialist construction and defend their country and socialist achievements.

We are pleased to note that multifaceted relations between our parties and countries are fruitfully developing, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the benefit of the two peoples and the universal cause of socialism.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you and the Vietnamese people further successes in your activity to make the SRV prosper and in the interests of social progress and peace.

Budapest, 2 September 1980.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

VISIT BY GDR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE KUHRIG REPORTED

AU031312 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 80 p 21

[Text] Heinz Kuhrig, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, who visited our country on the occasion of OMEK [National Agriculture and Food Industry Exhibition and Fair], departed from Budapest on Saturday 30 August the minister was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Heinz Kuhrig had talks with Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food supply, and met with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

LOSONCZI, NEMETH VISIT AGRICULTURAL SHOW

LD291950 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 August (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, both members of the Political Committee, today visited the national agricultural show. They were briefed about foreign participation in the exhibition and experience of the organizers in connection with the display this far, then went to see the show.

Kadar, Lazar Attend

LD022122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Premier Gyorgy Lazar today inspected the National Agriculture and Food Industry Fair.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN BEKES COUNTY BEING REPAIRED

LD292108 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 August (MTI)--Construction industrial enterprises of three counties-Borsod, Csongrad and Hajdur-Bihar--are helping to repair damages caused by flood and inland waters in the south-east Hungarian Bekes County. Agricultural cooperatives, construction cooperatives, artisans and units run by local councils have also joined the reconstruction operations.

The mass of water gushing forth through the burst dikes of the Kettos-Kors caused damages running--by preliminary assessment--into several thousand millions forints. As many as 1,100 family houses and some 500 other buildings have to be reconstructed. Repairs and reconstruction of public roads will incur approximately 300 million forints.

For the coming period a general complex regional development plan is to be worked out for the Koros Rivers Valley. The scheme will also include ways for preventing flood.

JAGIELSKI: SOVIET UNION SUPPLYING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL AID

LD032006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] A representative of PAP has asked Mieczslaw Jagielski, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, for a statement on economic cooperation between Poland and the other socialist countries and on the importance of this cooperation at the present time.

Mieczslaw Jagielski said that one does not have to recall today the obvious fact that, beginning with the most difficult opening phase of the building of People's Poland through the constructive phases of socialist development until the present time, economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, and with the passing of time also with the other socialist states, has been of key importance in the development of Poland and in solving our basic economic and social problems.

Beginning with the fraternal assistance granted by the Soviet Union to us during the days of liberation and Poland's reconstruction, through the great participation of Soviet technological services and the investment of equipment in the processes of Poland's industrialization and the constant development of mutually advantageous trade exchanges, we have entered a stage in which cooperation, realized on the basis of long-term agreements, encompasses increasingly wider ranges of specialization, joint investment and, scientific-technological projects, and other forms of integrational links.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has at its disposal a large economic and scientific-technological potential and vast resources of natural deposits, creates for us stable conditions for development and gives us a feeling of having secure sources of supply of many basic fuels, raw materials, and articles for the market. Soviet supplies limit the unfavorable effects of fluctuating trends and reduce the influence of the vehemence of the capitalist markets on the Polish economy.

We are covering with supplies from the Soviet Union 100 percent of our import needs for natural gas and lumber, and about 80 percent of our imports of crude oil, potash, cotton, and iron bearing raw materials. The supplies of these and other fuels and raw materials of basic importance for our economy are creating conditions for the steady work of many important industries and of transportation and the building industry.

The Soviet Union has been, is and will remain our primary partner in foreign trade and international economic relations. These are obvious truths as are the great advantages derived from them by Poland and our nation.

In debates which are taking place lately in our country there are problems considered as natural and easily understood, which no one is undermining or questioning with the exception of a handful of enemies of socialism.

Cooperation with other socialist countries, CEMA members, is also an important factor influencing the development of our economy and its normal functioning. This is particularly true as regards mutually advantageous exchange of fuel and raw materials and supplies of goods enriching the domestic market.

Cooperation with the CEMA countries is based on solid foundations, and is the outcome of an ideological affinity, unity of fundamental political and social objectives as well as an identity of political systems and precepts of socialist internationalism. The importance of this cooperation can be seen in the supply of relief during difficult moments. Whenever a fraternal country experienced growing difficulties, we rushed with assistance. When we had to resolve particularly difficult problems, we received aid from the Soviet Union and other CEMA partners. This time it is not different.

We are facing very difficult problems connected with ensuring adequate supplies of materials, raw materials for production and satisfying market needs. All the more it ought to be stressed that in time of need we are receiving friendly, internationalist assistance from the fraternal socialist countries and, above all, from the Soviet Union.

It granted us additional financial credits for the purchase in the West of raw materials for the requirements of the light, chemical, and iron and steel industries. The iron and steel industry is the source of supplies for the engineering and agricultural and food industries. Some of the credits were used for the purchase of sugar.

I should like to stress once more that of key importance for the smooth functioning of our economy are the steady Soviet supplies. This is being positively felt by our economy, in particular in July and August when these supplies were stepped up.

Other socialist countries, too, show understanding for our situation. The GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania have promised to speed up, and in many cases to step up, the supplies of a number of raw materials and agricultural and food products.

We are awaiting the further help of the socialist countries in the supply of certain raw and other materials as well as those foodstuffs which are in short supply at present because of the difficult situation in our agriculture.

We express our deep gratitude to our friends from fraternal countries, the CEMA, for their understanding of the situation and help in resolving the problems we are facing. Their help--which we will repay after the economic situation in our country has been stabilized--is greatly needed by us.

It is obvious that Poland, as a socialist country of great economic potential, tries and will continue to try to implement its obligations in the sphere of supplying raw and other materials, machines and appliances as well as various other goods to our socialist partners.

We will resolve our difficult economic problems on the basis of further development of our relations with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries in a manner profitable to all sides and, at the same time, will actively pursue possibilities connected with other directions of foreign trade and economic cooperation. The orientation to the fraternal socialist countries, however, has been and will remain the main and decisive orientation. This is an inalienable trend of our party and state's policy, appreciated and supported by the working class and all constructive social forces.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL ISSUES DECLARATION ON AIMS

LD032218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Trade Union Central Council [CRZZ] has issued a declaration to all working people, to trade union members and activists defining the tasks of the trade union movement in the present social, political and economic situation of the country.

Recent events, the declaration begins, have confirmed the need for profound changes in our movement. We must confirm by action that we are an autonomous and self-governing organisation, an unfailing representative of the working man.

The most precious achievement of the Polish trade union movement is its unity and class solidarity. The order of the moment is to guard that unity above all.

The declaration stresses that the union movement is undergoing a fundamental renewal with the support of the working class, the master of its organization. The defense of the interests of workers is our main duty, says the declaration. We will implement this with all available means.

The following issues are being placed by the union movement at the center of attention: wages, prices, health protection, social policy and housing.

It must become an organization which co-decides on all issues pertaining to labor and the life of workers and their families.

The trade union will exercise permanent social control over the distribution of national revenue and the activities of state and economic bodies--spheres of such importance to the working man's interests.

The trade union movement will make use of the right to protest against any decisions contrary to the workers' interests and if necessary will make use of the right to strike.

Already today, in everyday practice it is necessary to set up a system of guarantees securing the implementation of all trade union functions. It will be confirmed in the new bill on trade unions, the draft of which will be shortly submitted to debate, in which all workers will take part.

The CRZZ regards as most urgent today, those activities designed to raise the workers' living standards as well as that of their families. Of utmost importance is ensuring a consistent implementation of the demands submitted by works organizations in the report-back and election campaign and pledges undertaken by the government to the striking work forces.

In the view of the CRZZ, the rise of wages and of old age and disability pensions as well as family allowances should be implemented comprehensively, that is, it should encompass all workers in all sectors and all parts of the country. The increase should reduce the disparity between the lowest and highest wages and liquidate pay disproportions.

An important union obligation is the effective control of prices and supervision of the constant and universal observance of the principle of compensation due to increased cost of living.

The stepping up of the production of market goods and the quest for additional sources to improve supplies constitute today a very important sphere of union activity. In every factory there should be a list of most urgent issues connected with the improvement of labor conditions and safety. It is imperative that they be dealt with promptly.

The trade unions will combat such abuses as speculation in housing, corruption, setting up of cliques and the exploitation of public positions for enrichment at the expense of society.

In interunion life the trade union movement wants to change all that restricted its autonomy and independence, created possible interference with internal union matters and hampered activity.

The declaration announced the streamlining of the union's structure and of its working style, and the strengthening of its links with the workforces. The trade unions will observe the democratic character and the secrecy of elections of union authorities, with an unlimited list of candidates.

In the final part of the declaration we read: To all who sincerely desire the renewal of the trade union movement, we say that if you do not like the people elected to the union authorities, then hold a new elections. Elect those in whom you have confidence. If you deem that we do not sufficiently defend your interests, you should join together with us to change the state of affairs. If you notice injustice and a wronged worker, take up his defense together with us. We are the heirs of the class struggle of the trade unions for social progress against political reaction. We are a class, general and self-governing organization of the working people, standing on the ground of voluntary character of the union member, the freedom of action and speech, and free from every discrimination.

In our class trade unions there is a place for everybody who desires to defend the interests of the working people with honest words and who has the socialist fatherland at heart, the CRZZ declaration says.

STATE COUNCIL CONVENES SEJM FOR 5 SEPTEMBER

LD031720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The State Council has adopted a decision on the convening of the second session of the Sejm in its eighth term for 5 September this year.

The Sejm Presidium has decided that the sitting of the house will start on Friday at 1000.

The agenda will include a report on the current work of the government and the sanctioning of the State Council decisions concerning changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Tasks

LD031026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Today's commentary in ZYCIE WARSZAWY deals with the current situation in the country. We read in the commentary:

It has become the custom to call the result of the agreements signed recently between the strike committees and the government commissions a social agreement. This agreement, which embraces various spheres and requires resolute activity for it to be implemented in all spheres of our life, will be binding on everyone. A session of the Sejm is expected to be convened. We learn from the commentary that the government is preparing a program to ensure the implementation of plans in the economy and social policy which it will soon be presenting to the Sejm. However, decisions must be made not only at national, industrial branch and ministerial level, but also at every factory. It is also the duty of work forces to make a preliminary assessment right now and to choose what is vital.

Market equilibrium has a decisive effect on our social mood and conditions the climate necessary for dealing with matters which are equally difficult in other spheres. The commentary discusses the practice, which has hitherto not enjoyed much glory, of production for production's sake and plan for plan's sake. So it will not be [word indistinct] that we repeat that only our more productive and better planned and disciplined work will be decisive for the results of which we will all be the best (?witnesses) when we do our shopping.

Therefore, the time of discussions and the time of the great preparation must, at the same time, be a time of hard work--work on improving various forms of our life and on creating in practice a framework for implementing this unprecedented social agreement.

COAL MINERS RESUME WORK AS STRIKES END

Ziemowit Strike Over

LD032152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The staff of the Ziemowit mine went on strike on 2 September of this year in solidarity with mining work forces represented by the Interfactory Strike Committee in the Manifest Lipcowy mine. Fully accepting the agreement concluded today between the Interfactory Committee and the government commission the work forces of the Ziemowit mine are resuming work.

Jastrzebie Miners at Work

LD041022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Normal working is going on today in the anthracite mines on the implementation of extraction targets. Miners are doing their best to make up for the extraction losses which have occurred. At 0600 the first shift of more than 1,800 miners at the Manifest Lipcowy mine in Jastrzebie began.

Further Report

LD032110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Understanding the needs of the country and in accordance with the commitment to make good the production losses created during the strike, the work forces at several coal mines resumed normal work today. Particularly good extraction results were attained by the miners of the Jaworzno, Czerwone Zaglebie, Miechowice, Sosnica, Debiensko, Makoszowy, Dymitrow and Czerwona Gwardia mines.

GDANSK PARTY SECRETARY VISITS AREA SHIPYARDS

LD040750 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Summary] Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk party voivodship committee, yesterday paid a visit to the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk and the Paris Commune shipyard in Gdynia. During his meeting with the party aktiv, the most important problems of the work forces were discussed.

MINISTERIAL COMMISSION VISITS SZCZECIN ENTERPRISES

LD040730 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] A governmental commission representing 18 ministries is visiting Szczecin. The commission members are engaged in talks at individual enterprises dealing with demands made previously by the work forces. Conditions ensuring every possibility of good productive efforts and reducing the backlog are also being discussed.

POZNAN VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE HOLDS EXTENDED PLENARY SESSION

LD040732 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1450 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] An extended plenary session of the party voivodship committee met in Poznan today. It was chaired by Jerzy Zasada, first secretary of the committee, who spoke on the current sociopolitical situation in the voivodship and the country as a whole. On behalf of the voivodship committee's Executive, he outlined the tasks which have arisen from that situation concerning the work of the party organization in the Poznan region. The enormity of these tasks and the need for a normal and quiet pace of work and for earning the resources needed to solve social problems arising from the party program and meeting the demands put forward by work forces were pointed out during the session.

Further on Plenum Debate

LD031530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] PAP--A plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee took place in Poznan today. On the agenda was the sociopolitical situation in the region and the country, as well as targets for party work ensuring from it. It was underlined during the debate that in implementing the just demands of the workers, it is at the same time necessary not to make unrealistic promises. It has been ascertained that there is no other prescription for the solution of the difficult situation than honest work.

REFORM OF FOREIGN CURRENCY SHOPS ANNOUNCED

LD031644 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw--Polish goods in short supply on the home market are no longer to be sold in the foreign currency shops. The director of the Center for "Internal Exports" (Pewex), Jozef Pietrzykowski, said, in an interview with the official PAP agency published on Wednesday, that an order to this effect was issued to the 450 foreign currency shops on 1 September 1980.

Fur coats, leather garments, carpets, radio and television sets and building materials will be withdrawn from sale in foreign currency shops. Cigarettes and alcohol made in Poland will continue to be available in the foreign currency shops because they are not in short supply. No information is available on whether or not cars are on the list of goods to be withdrawn from foreign exchange. At present, Polish Fiat cars are virtually available only against payment in foreign exchange. Would-be buyers with zlotys have to wait a long time and must have an allocation.

The withdrawal of goods in short supply from foreign currency shops was one of the demands made by the workers in Gdansk and Szczecin.

PRICE COMMISSION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PRICE CONTROLS

LD032256 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unidentified announcer's interview with Dr Wojciech Pruss, first deputy chairman of the Polish State Price Commission--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] I have invited to the studio the First Deputy Chairman of the State Price Commission [PKC] Dr Wojciech Pruss.

Mr Chairman, the press publishes today a proposal for a list of goods and services which are to be subject to special price control. Does this mean that until now the PKC did not exercise such control?

[Answer] Of course the PKC has been controlling prices. However, the list of goods for which the PKC was directly fixing prices was much shorter than the list now suggested.

[Question] I would like to express here a certain doubt. Isn't the list too long. For instance in the GDR a similar list contains only 42 items. We must have some realism, even if only in the implementing of such a list.

[Answer] It is true that the list is long. It must be said however that the present calls for summary action, designed to introduce some elementary order, to prevent lawlessness, to prevent the appearance of new and ever more expensive products. That is why in this situation we need a comprehensive list.

[Question] Are you prepared to implement it?

[Answer] We probably will not be able to cope with it alone. We expect to receive assistance from others: assistance from the commerce sector which will always be consulted about their view on prices. We also expect help from union activists who will be invited when decisions concerning prices are being made. With their assistance we imagine we will cope within the envisaged range.

[Question] Dont' you think that the problem rests not only in the number of helpers but also in the control mechanism. Until now we had such control mechanisms. Isn't that so? But it emerges, and this is proved by practice, that these mechanisms were not effective enough. Consequently, we must have some new mechanisms. What will these be?

[Answer] The main new mechanism is the concept of prices being fixed by the PKC itself. As I said earlier, that control was not all that comprehensive. It was only a random and sporadic control. After the fixing of prices is assured by the PKC we will have a guarantee that it is not possible for new products to appear with new prices without the consent of the PKC.

[Question] Very well. Control is one thing but can the PKC, for instance, have any bearing on the well-known procedure in many industrial enterprises by which enterprises offer expensive goods in order to achieve a surplus over their plans.

[Answer] To a certain extent the measures which we are discussing will counteract the offering of expensive goods in that when the new prices are fixed the PKC will determine what the price should be. Thus, the prices will not be fixed at a high level for goods which do not warrant it.

[Question] It seems that this will be based on an economic calculation.

[Answer] Of course. It is a question of the economic system of enterprises, so that the economic system should not encourage the enterprises to produce goods with higher prices or more expensive goods [as heard].

[Question] Now, I go back to what you mentioned earlier. This is a summary decision which will operate until an economic system is worked out in which the prices policy will form a component part.

[Answer] Of course this summary decision is not a substitute for the working out of a price-shaping system.

[Question] I understand. Mr Chairman, the matters which we have discussed so far have been of a general nature. But taking advantage of your presence in the studio I would like to ask you a few questions which we received from TV viewers.

The first question, why do prices change so suddenly--as one might say from Saturday to Sunday?

[Answer] It may be recalled that the draft decision which is being worked on at present and discussed envisages that the change of prices for important goods which are of essential importance for the cost of living, for the workers' families, will always involve consultation with trade unions. In the vast majority of instances it will be possible to make them public well in advance.

[Question] Does this mean that they will be made public earlier in the press? Now I understand.

The next question refers to market prices. Why do potatoes on a given day in the same market cost Z6 at one stand, at another Z12, at another Z8. Why this diversity?

[Answer] First of all it must be said that price control at markets is very difficult. This calls in the first place for a setting up of controls. That is, stricter PKC control, stricter control on the part of the civic activists, the civic militia.

[Question] Are we all going to control then?

[Answer] In the second place this calls for stricter functions, for the application of more sanctions in cases where infringements appear. There is no other way to do it except by first of all calling for better supplies of horticultural products, potatoes, vegetables and fruit, on the part of the socialized commerce. If socialized commerce is better supplied with better goods the prices at the market should not be exorbitant.

[Question] Next question. When will the practice of silent price increases end?

[Answer] The introduction of the list about which we have been talking means that the prices included in it will be fixed by the PKC thus ending the practice of silent price increases, if we understand this to mean that for new goods higher prices were fixed without announcing them publicly.

[Question] Excuse me, Mr Chairman, the suggested list contains 118 items while we both know that we have several thousand items on our market.

[Answer] This list consists of 118 items corresponding to groups of goods. This means, for instance, meat. We know that the number of products is much greater. The same applies to textiles. We have an immense variety of textiles. The number of items corresponds to groups and not to individual articles.

[Question] From what you said it follows that as soon as the list is adopted the silent price increases will disappear. Did I understand you correctly?

[Answer] As regards goods covered by the list, certainly yes. As regards the remainder we also envisage the stepping up of control.

[Interviewer] It emerges from our conversation, and in particular from the questions I have asked here, that the price situation is often not very well understood, not very legible and maybe not even clear enough in many instances. I should like to express the hope that when we meet next time in the studio these questions will no longer be warranted. Thank you.

FRG TELEVISION INTERVIEWS OFFICIALS ON STRIKE RESULTS

INTERPRESS Director

DW031048 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts from Peter Ruge interview with Miroslaw Wojciechowski, director of INTERPRESS, in Warsaw; date not given--recorded in English with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Announcer] The texts carried by Polish papers do not indicate whether the agreements between the strikers and the government achieved on the Baltic coast will be valid for the whole country. The chief of the official news agency INTERPRESS said the following to Peter Ruge:

[Wojciechowski] Some formulations pertain especially to the Baltic coast, others contain many general aspects pertaining to the whole society of Poland. Everything depends now on the decision of the working class, on the decision of the whole Polish people. Whatever they decide will be implemented. That is now being discussed everywhere in Poland.

[Question] In past days the papers carried more criticism and some comment by opposition people. Will that be continued? Will the opposition have a platform in the papers?

[Answer] It depends on what you consider the opposition. If you mean forces attacking the foundation of the system, I do not think they will have access to the mass media.

Central Committee Member

DW031122 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts from Peter Ruge interview with Eugeniusz Guz, journalist, PZPR Central Committee member and "expert on German affairs," in Warsaw; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Tonight the strikes in Upper Silesia continue even though the government says that the agreements of Gdansk and Szczecin apply to all. Is the government in the middle of another crisis of confidence?

[Answer] I can answer spontaneously, but not about a crisis of confidence. I think this question is out of place altogether. I consider the strikes a remnant of the general Polish strike situation which has been concluded. The strikes, the mine strikes, began even before they came to terms in the coastal region. The government began talks only yesterday, and today they quickly reached a point where these talks could be wound up. In any event, the government had said that the demands were justified and that it was prepared to sign. I am confident that the signing will take place soon which will settle the matter.

[Question] Nevertheless, delays occurred all day today with this signing, and up to now neither the official Polish news agency PAP nor official government quarters have declared that the agreements of Gdansk and Szczecin are valid for the whole country. Why is this statement still outstanding?

[Answer] To begin with, those conducting the talks have patience, and so should we muster patience. I believe that a day and a half for talks of this kind is not too much. As for the agreements, it is a fact that they have been signed. They are, besides, different from those of Szczecin and Gdansk. The latter were signed by Szczecin and Gdansk and not by all of Poland nor on behalf of all of Poland. It goes without saying that they do contain some elements which have a general, national character for the whole country, and some elements specifically apply solely to this coastal region or only to Szczecin or Gdansk.

So it is but natural that all this cannot become valid automatically. For example, the attempt to settle the problem of censorship a bit differently is a general, a national attempt. And in this respect the draft bills surely will be in that direction. But all this takes time. You just cannot settle all sorts of things at such a hectic speed. It is necessary to be patient, just as all these people have been patient and, I believe, not create nervousness.

[Question] The question concerning the free, independent trade unions likewise is a national issue. The question arises tonight in this context as to how two trade unions existing side by side should deal with each other? Does it mean that they are in competition in a contest with each other? How should we view this?

[Answer] This is an entirely new experiment, something peculiar, and we must wait and see how developments, how practice shape matters. The most important aspect has become plain, namely, that they will be trade unions, and by this is meant Gdansk in the coastal region, for example, because the others in Szczecin visualize this within the framework of the previous structure, only radically and fundamentally changed.

But those in Gdansk also want something entirely new, something separate, as they put it. So we will have to wait and see. But as far as both elements of the trade union development are concerned, the most important things are clear and fixed in writing, namely, that both are trade unions in a socialist state, that they recognize the leading role of the party. They say that they confine themselves solely to material and social affairs, that they will not do any political work nor replace any political party. This is what constitutes the foundation of the activities. But all practical things take very much time. So it is impossible to answer all questions right off the bat. In this situation there are bound to be a thousand more questions than answers.

[Question] Would you be inclined to say that Poland, which is now trying to embark on its own course toward socialism has obtained the acquiesence of the socialist camp for doing so?

[Answer] To begin with, we are not trying to embark on a new road; rather we are a socialist country which has been following that road for years already--with more or less luck. And I hope it will always be more luck than misfortune.

ENVOY IN FRG OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD031650 Hamburg DPA in German 1555 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Rendsburg--Commercial attache Henryk Dabrowski, permanent representative of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade in the Federal Republic, regards with great optimism the future economic development of his country in the wake of the government's agreement with the workers. In a conversation with DPA at an agricultural exhibition in Rendsburg today, he said that he felt sure that the burdens caused by economic mistakes, strike losses and added social services could be offset by new management, a changed organizational structure and better work morale. Sentiment and motivation have improved. "Our factories will now produce more and better goods," he said. "We wish to develop our economic relations with the Federal Republic with more spirit and vigor." Poland is particularly interested in transactions involving joint ventures in production and marketing.

PROFESSIONALS VOICE OPINIONS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD030900 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep (PAP)--Life in Poland is gradually coming back to normal. The working crews mobilize their forces to make up for the delays in production. Simultaneously, these efforts are accompanied by serious and deep discussion conducted in enterprises, among friends, at home, and also at the party forum and in various professional milieus. PAP journalists recorded on Tuesday the following statements:

Prof Jerzy Grzymek of the Krakow Academy of Mining and Metallurgy--"It is necessary in the first place to improve the cadres situation in the Polish economy. Let me state this plainly. We must make use of bold and well-prepared specialists, of whom there are many in this country. It is necessary to diminish graded management for it only leads to bureaucratization of work and not to the improvement of its efficiency. I would very much welcome an initiative of announcing a national loan, but a voluntary one as not everybody can afford it. I am now ready not only to lend but to donate a certain sum of money for the country."

Wanda Krajewska, head of a secondary economic school in Warsaw--"In my opinion we should start with the repayment of the country's debts. I am expressing here my own view and the view of my family and milieu. Everything should be done to liquidate the country's debts as soon as possible, even at the cost of temporary individual and collective sacrifice. If the government was to put the case before the society I am deeply convinced that the reply would be the same on the part of all citizens. I believe that majority of Poles would certainly back the idea of creating some kind of a national fund to repay foreign debts."

Prof Kazimierz Kopecki of Gdansk, chairman of the Energy Problems Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences--"The order of the moment is work, for only through work we can create values granting strength to the country and appropriate standard of living to the society. First of all conditions must be created to ensure that work is effective and brings high qualitative results. One such condition is making the planning realistic."

Tadeusz Nowakowski, deputy director of the Polam plant of lighting equipment in Radom--"It is indispensable to stabilize the value of currency which means the basing of prices and wages on world prices, and in further perspective making the zloty a convertible currency."

STRIKE LEADER WALESA INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE PLANS

DW031020 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts from Peter Gatter interview with strike leader Lech Walesa in Gdansk; date not given--recorded in Polish with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Question] You said yesterday that you had won everything that could be won at the moment.

[Answer] Naturally, and that is the truth. More could not be achieved at the moment.

[Question] Are you going to continue to work under the leadership of the party?

[Answer] That does not interest us. We provide our own direction. We are trade unions and only trade unions. We do not interfere in the role of the party.

[Question] You are a fighter for free trade unions. Why are they now only called independent and not free as before?

[Answer] The name does not matter when it comes to purpose. The purpose of the matter lies in the activity.

[Question] Now the work begins. What concrete form will it take?

[Answer] You can see how we work--no chairs, no desks and yet we work. We will work under the conditions we find.

[Question] Do you hope that this movement will extend over all of Poland?

[Answer] I do not know. I have so much work to do here that I cannot worry about the rest of Poland. I will do that later when we have created order here.

[Question] You are independent and you administer yourselves. You have achieved what you wanted. How does that fit into the socialist system?

[Answer] We want to be masters in our own house. I want to have my trade unions; I do not care about the system. We cannot speculate because we do not have a statute. We are discussing it. We shall see how matters develop.

[Question] Did you undergo any training? Do you know how such things should be organized?

[Answer] Yes and no. We have always had just the old trade unions, and training there was not the real thing. So we have to train ourselves. The people for whom we work must train us, the people in the plants. There is no other way.

[Question] Do you need help?

[Answer] Naturally, any kind of help we can get. The earlier the better. Everybody who observes us can see what we need. We have absolutely nothing. We are starting at zero.

[Question] Do you have problems with the authorities?

[Answer] You must ask the authorities about that. Maybe not, maybe they will really cooperate with us. If we understand each other, we will help each other.

[Question] If one of your demands is not fulfilled tomorrow, will you go on strike again?

[Answer] It is hard to tell which demand they will not fulfill. We will have to think that over. One should not worry about a few difficulties, one must be prepared to cope with them.

[Question] Do you trust Vice Premier Jagielski?

[Answer] It is not a matter of confidence. I do the job the people have entrusted to me, and I do what has been requested in our demands. We will find a way to implement them.

[Question] But you will continue to fight for your 21 demands?

[Answer] Naturally we will fight, without tanks, without artillery, without planes--we will fight with the means available to a trade union.

[Question] Was it worth it?

[Answer] Hard to say. It may turn out in 5 years that it was not worth it. But naturally I am involved because I believe that it is worth doing. And since we are backed by the majority of the people I believe we are right.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ALLEGIANCE TO SOCIALIST FOREIGN POLICY

AU031813 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Poland Within Socialist Community--Foundations of Our Policy"]

[Text] Poland is an important link of the socialist states' community. Thanks to this it is a state with secure borders and is an active and valued factor in the peaceful stabilization of European relations. That is how one can describe most briefly the basic elements circumscribing our country's foreign policy and place in the structure of international life.

Those elements delineate Poland's role in the life of Europe and the world and define the permanent and unchangeable orientation of our country's foreign policy. Those elements were developed during the last years of World War II and during the 35 years of the postwar socialist development. Certain fundamental facts are an expression and fruits of those elements.

Poland is linked by close and comprehensive relations with the socialist power--the Soviet Union--and with other countries of the socialist community. For the first time in our history Poland's borders are now borders of alliance and friendship. Poland is a member of the socialist states' defense treaty that--set up in Warsaw in response to the setting up of NATO and to West Germany's remilitarization--is called the Warsaw Pact. Our country is a member of CEMA--an organization for cooperation and economic integration of the socialist states. Within CEMA we are second in size and potential.

The orientation expressed by those facts was born of the experience of history and of the revision of our views on the external conditions for safeguarding our national interests. That revision was dictated by that experience and was carried out by the Polish leftwing. On the eve of yet another anniversary of the Hitlerite aggression against Poland it is worth recalling how worthless and unproductive the so-called exotic alliances were in the past--that is, attempts to rely for national security on bonds with the states for which the events along the Vistula were of secondary and purely functional significance.

In its alliance with the USSR and the following alliances with the other East European countries Poland has been able to overcome its famous "isolation syndrome" on the strength of that alliance. After the war our country gained just borders that are most consistent with our national interests and made them and the integrity of its territory safe as never before.

Our allied bonds with the socialist community are also having a positive bearing on our prestige in the world and on our opportunities in the international arena. In our times the international position of almost every nation is a measure of its role and standing within a broader allied grouping of which it is a member. This is so everywhere, and Poland is no exception. Its membership in the socialist community and the considerable role it plays within this community greatly enhances the significance of our international initiatives and the response with which they are met in the world.

The reliability and soundness of our present allied links are factors of extreme importance. They are not seasonal and expedient links, ones that depend on temporary situations and on changes in the international situation; they are lasting alliances of a new type, because they are based on the community of the socialist system and ideology and express the agreement of national interests with the community of class interests.

Against the background of the depth of national interest prerequisites and of the permanence of ideological and class interests it is possible to view in the right perspective Western propaganda's present deliberations and allusions that see in the most recent events in Poland a possibility for loosening the ties between our country and the entire community of socialist states. In the past few days one has been able to note such speculations in the West German press, in some English language publications and in some other publications. Springer's DIE WELT has even gone as far in its pseudo-prognostications about Poland as to dream of "the development of national anticommunism (!) oriented toward the West." Such statements have to be consigned to the domain of the absurd as the domain of illusion would not do. [paragraph continues]

This is because no matter how acute the internal tensions in socialist Poland are, they do not change the main prerequisites that define our foreign policy and our place in the world.

The most important line of Polish foreign policy is to maintain and tighten the friendly relations we have with the socialist community countries. That is how this issue is formulated in the fundamental state and party acts that circumscribe the lines of the country's development and policy. That is the consistent nature of our activities in the international arena. No reasonable person and no important community in Poland questions that course. In the same way our efforts toward stabilizing relations in Europe are an unchangeable element of our policy. The foreign policy followed by People's Poland in close cooperation with our socialist allies has always sought to relax tensions, to prevent new hotbeds of conflict, to search for agreement and to develop sound structures of peace and security on our continent.

Polish militancy in that regard--as shown by our initiatives, talks, visits and so on--has made us an important partner in Europe and the world. It is our unshakable resolve to continue that militancy, which is fully consistent with the Polish People's interests and with the main line of efforts in the international arena by the entire socialist community.

The elements mentioned at the beginning of this article as defining our place in the world have passed their test in the history of People's Poland. Those elements are our close ties with the socialist countries and our international militancy which is based on those ties and which is impregnated with the spirit of peace and cooperation. They have ensured for us the security of our borders, a long period of peace and high authority in the world community. We regard those elements as permanent and unchangeable foundations of our policy that deserve to be continuously strengthened and developed. We regard them as values that are not and will not be subjects of debates.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS 'RENEWAL' OF TRADE UNIONS

AU031110 TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Editorial: "On the Basis of Socialism--Renewal of the Trade Union Movement"]

[Text] The problems of the trade unions occupy an important place in one's thoughts about the reasons for the present crisis and about the ways to overcome it. This is natural if we consider that the present crisis is rooted in the deviations from the policy of the sixth party congress and in the errors and weaknesses that have negatively influenced the living and working conditions of the basic communities of workers--conditions that are the domain of the trade unions.

One thing is certain: Never again must the trade unions be relegated to secondary positions and never again must the administration tell them what position they must assume. Trade unions must be ensured an independent and fully partnerlike role in all the spheres of their interests. Efforts to undermine that role are against the principles of socialism, the party program and the social contract as defined by the constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

Trade unions must become that which they should be in socialist Poland: a highly authoritative and fully self-governing universal organization of the Polish working people, one furnished with extensive and inviolable prerogatives.

Trade union traditions are considerable. The trade union movement has been at work in Poland for almost 100 years. It has a fine record of struggle for national and social liberation, of the construction of People's Poland, of socialist transformations, and of creating and multiplying that which constitutes the undeniable achievements of the workers class and our people.

It is a natural ambition of workers to make trade unions their "second home"--an organization that is their own, that is close to them, that expresses the working people's views and that is consistent in defending their interests. There is much to be done to make the trade unions representative and authoritative enough to guarantee that the decisions and actions concerning the working people are not taken and carried out without counceling the trade unions and without their active participation.

The fourth PZPR Central Committee plenum took a critical and self-critical position on those problems and pointed to the need for a profound renewal of the trade union movement on the basis of the proposals coming from the factories throughout the country. That is the common cause of all the working people, and the good of this cause makes it necessary for all work forces all over the country to jointly develop the program for that renewal and to jointly implement it so that no one assumes the right to determine the future of the trade unions in the name of the work forces.

The session of the Central Trade Union Council has made a step forward in searching for correct solutions. The problems of the trade unions will be tackled in an in depth manner by the coming fifth Central Committee plenum, which will make an all-embracing evaluation of the reasons for the crisis and will outline a program for overcoming our difficulties.

The party, its Central Committee and all thinking and responsible people agree with the main direction of the criticism leveled against the present status and activities of trade unions. No one disputes the obsoleteness and inadequacy of the basic state-legal regulations concerning that problem. It is obvious that the trade unions' share in settling various issues of wages, prices, costs of living, housing construction, implementation of social policy and other issues directly affecting the living conditions of the workers class has been reduced. Relations between the administration and the trade unions have been deeply undermined and yet these relations are a condition for effective defense of workers interests. In addition, many state and economic bodies have begun to treat the trade unions in a formal way.

The trade unions' internal weakness and officialdom and the passivity of individual bodies and functionaries have also been criticized. But in the name of a just evaluation--and only such evaluation can forward the cause--it is necessary to mention good trade union experience, the significance of the achievements gained by the trade unions directly and indirectly, and the selfless work of many trade union bodies and functionaries who are party members as well as nonparty people.

Although the criticism leveled against the trade unions is very heated, the predominant feature of the general discussion about the trade unions is constructive proposals which go in the correct and feasible direction. They are aimed at a profound renewal of the trade union movement on the basis of the universal and inviolable constitutional principles of socialism. [paragraph continues]

It is being stressed that--in keeping with those principles--the future law and the general political, social and economic practice should ensure for the trade unions extensive prerogatives, independence and true partnership in their relations with the state and the administration and with regard to living and working conditions, wages, prices, housing policy, social solutions and the procedures of these solutions, and so on. They must also have the right to carry out independent control checks as to whether the agreed decisions on those key issues are implemented.

Representing and defending the working people's interests are the primary and the most important tasks of the trade unions. That is why they possess instruments with which they can continuously analyze living conditions. Such analyses and the comparisons of their results with the data collected by government bodies and scientific institutions will furnish the country's leadership with the necessary materials, which--in cooperation with the trade unions--will be used to compensate above all the workers with low and medium wages for the increases in the cost of living and will correct and enrich our social policy.

The results of such analyses and the decisions based on them should be made known to the people. Since the trade unions must be able to present their demands to the public, the information about their activities must be greatly expanded.

We all agree that the trade unions must have the inviolable right to intervene with the highest organs of the state--the government and the Sejm--in order to have their demands and proposals settled. Everyone must observe the independence of the trade unions and their internal democratism.

In extreme cases after other means have been exhausted, a strike may be resorted to by the trade unions in defense of the working people's interests. It goes without saying that a strike is an exceptional method. One must always bear in mind the costly nature of such a method and the dangers accompanying it.

Trade unions should also act as authoritative platforms for discussions on basic economic decisions and for airing relevant views. We need more profound discussions on such decisions. It is necessary to fully upgrade the only correct principle: more discussions before decisions are made and more discipline and efficiency in implementing such decisions. The party, fraternal political parties and all constructive social forces follow this and only this line.

Along with a new law and other activities aimed at renewing the trade unions, the problems of workers self-government groups should be settled in keeping with new legal regulations. These groups must become the basic platforms of workers' shared responsibility for the affairs of enterprises, combines, industrial associations and other economic organizations. They must have a full say in drawing up plans for the aforementioned industrial units and in controlling the implementation of such plans. They must evaluate the performance of the administration and, if necessary, confront it with their own different viewpoints. They should also have a guaranteed say in cadre policy. It is being rightly stressed that in order to strengthen workers self-government groups, it is necessary to create extensive independence for economic units. This will be taken into account in the work concerned with the setting up of a common and comprehensive system of economic planning and management.

A renewal of the trade union ruling body is another issue on the agenda. The Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the session of the Central Trade Union Council declared themselves for democratic--that is, secret--elections to the plant council and trade union bodies and for allowing any number of candidates to stand for election. This also applies to the election of the delegates for the November congress of the trade unions.

Edward Gierek's speech at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum indicated that if the authority of the representative bodies that emerged spontaneously during the strikes and in other factories consolidates, nothing will obstruct the admission of these bodies into the new trade union ruling echelons. Only the will of the electorate--of the working people--will decide that issue. The working people will also decide on the admission into the new trade union ruling echelons of the present functionaries who deserve to be admitted. A true renewal of the trade union movement can take place only on the foundations of a just evaluation of problems and people.

As for the proposals that the Polish trade union movement be given another name, they can be considered if we believe that a new name will express a qualitatively new stage in the movement's performance. However, this is a secondary issue in view of the need for radical changes in the statues and prerogatives of the trade unions and for profound democratization of their activities.

This is our position in the face of the constructive and realistic approach dominating the discussions. The submitted proposals present a clear outline of the main direction and range of changes, but thoroughly detailed proposals are still lacking. That is why it is necessary to jointly formulate them in discussions and actions. This is the goal of the thousands of the people who are voicing their views on the trade unions. These views deserve respect. They will be carefully examined and taken into consideration. All people of good will can participate in the renewal of the trade unions.

At the same time, responsibility makes it necessary to clearly state that we can hear voices that advocate an opposite direction and that are finding a response. Briefly, what these voices really want to achieve is to hastily set up an entirely new structure which--even if its various new names would hark back to trade union traditions--would in fact become a political movement that would absorb and proclaim concepts contradicting the socialist system and social order--that is, striking at the Polish raison d'etat.

We must not overlook the fact that the adversaries of socialism have long been advocating a disruption of the trade union movement and not a renewal of it. They want to set up in its place an organization that would become an extensive platform for their activities. Realizing the futility of attempts to directly take over political power, they are seeking to take advantage of civil and workers rights as well as of social organizations for their own ends. Precisely for that very reason they are now trying to take advantage of the justified criticism leveled against the trade unions by the working masses.

The demand that rival organizations be set up within the trade union movement seeks to disrupt the unity of the Polish working people, unleash domestic struggles, provoke people to settle accounts and cause anarchy in social life. We must not have that. The unity of the working people is their most vital interest. This unity is our people's great achievement. Only in unity can the trade unions effectively defend the interests of the workers and oppose officialdom, parochialism, red tape, inability and bad management. [paragraph continues]

We cannot afford wasting our energy on continuous debates and our energy and time on internal political struggles. Such conduct would push back the clock in Poland for many decades and would bring in its wake incalculable consequences.

In a situation in which moods are rising and falling and emotional indignation, bitterness and impatience are rife, incorrect or unrealistic slogans also may find response among workers. We must clarify these matters so as to separate the wheat from the chaff. To do that we must have discussions capable of profoundly examining and using all constructive proposals aimed at creating future guarantees for an effective defense of the working people's interests and for preventing dangerous conflicts from arising in the future.

Such discussions must be conducted in a meaningful and democratic manner and must ensure that all the arguments put forward by the people are carefully heard. This calls above all for going back to orderly work and to the orderly functioning of all the mechanisms of our collective life. That is necessary both for a renewal of the trade union movement and for the indispensable changes in other spheres. Let us discuss such changes at the present difficult but hopeful time, bearing in mind that our hopes will be fulfilled only if we are equal to the seriousness of the situation--all together and each individually.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON 'DISQUIETING' CURRENT SITUATION

LD040312 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (PAP)--In many papers plenty of space is given to opinic of people of various professions and trades on the current situation of the country and the needed changes.

"The moral and political unity of the nation is one of the fundamental sources of the strength of our armed forces. Hence there is no exaggeration in saying that whatever weakens this unity is directed against national security--and soldiers cannot be indifferent to it," wrote the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. If the present situation in a part of our country seems disquieting this is so because there can evolve a moment in which it might appear advantageous to all those political circles in the world which have been declaring themselves against Poland and many a time have presented a decisively hostile attitude to this country.

"It already has been proved true, unfortunately, that in the recent weeks antisocialist elements have tried to mingle with some workers' crews. It also is a fact that though they meet with the proper response from honest workers activists, including the strike committees, they do not cease their schemings which cannot be described otherwise than socially destructive, and thus damaging on all accounts.

"The PUWP is a party of the working class and because of its political role in the state it takes on full responsibility for the nation's situation and its development. The tasks, now before the party, can only be solved through better, well organized and more efficient work in the atmosphere of reason and calm as well as with full understanding of the conditions in which the improvement may be carried out. Any other action which threatens the foundations of national existence would meet with appropriate counteraction," wrote the army daily.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON TIES BETWEEN CLASS, PARTY

LD031526 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (PAP)--In an extensive article by Wielsaw Myslek entitled "Class and Party", ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote, among other things:

The most important characteristic of the Polish Worker's Party is the fact that it has been and continues to be the only class that has no postive alternative to socialism. The workers belong to the class that is mostly and consistently interested in the activities stimulating the development of socialism. The link between the working class and its party is being born and consolidated in practice, in the everyday activities of the people. In the past, we have witnessed the examples of infringing upon these bonds, weakening and confining the spheres of confidence both on the part of the people and the party.

It is precisely lack of confidence in the working class not to take it into account in undertaking the decisions that influence its fates. However, the upsetting of the mutual ties is not tantamount to the break off. As always in the past, the party has found in itself enough strength for exculpation, the power to return to the practice that was able to bring back a geunine substance to ideological principles. If the party, regardless of all the errors, was able to find such powers it was due to the fact that in a large number it affiliates people faithful to its ideas.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SEES STRIKE AGREEMENT AS 'ACT OF GOOD WILL'

LD031524 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 2 Sep 80

[From the press review on agreement with strike committee]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (PAP)--In its comment today ZYCIE WARSZAWY observed that "the signing by the government commissions and Interfactory Strike Committee of the agreements on the termination of the strikes and the adopted decisions is an act of good-will of the two sides. Reason and the feeling of responsibility has won as well as the common interest of the working people and universal interest of the nation. It has been an act of good-will of a socialist nation and the working class," stated the Warsaw daily and went on to note that the "concluded agreements considerably expand the hitherto social programme. They confirm both the earlier proposed postulates and formulate new ones."

The paper writes that "the broadening of this programme is in keeping with the line of social policy adopted by the 6th PUWP Congress which put man, his living and working conditions in the first place.

"Implementation of this programme will be enormously difficult in the present conditions of our economy. It places thus the greater responsibility on the entire managing personnel, a responsibility for creating conditions to put the programme into life. It also places on the shoulders of all the working peoople the obligation to create goods for distribution."

The daily notes that the concluded agreements "include a host of postulates and proposals that have been put forth by the working people over the past years as well as during the all-national discussion that preceded the 6th PUWP Congress. In many areas these proposals surpass the to-date programmes, on many points they overlap the postulates and proposals put forth before the 8th PUWP Congress," pointed out ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

DAILY INCRIMINATES DISSIDENTS KURON, MICHNIK

AU031901 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Article signed "K.G.": "Who Is Looking for a Nook for Himself?"]

[Text] Side by side with the workers' just demands two slogans of a so-called political nature have appeared in the Gdansk shipyards. The public knows those slogans: Brifely, they concern the opening of roads for the activities of antisocialist groups.

The demands of the striking shipyard workers involve the key economic and social problems of our country, which the working class, the entire party and all our people are discussing with great concern.

We are not astonished that such slogans have been written into those demands, slogans have been written into those demands, slogans that have nothing in common with the workers and their interests.

We--the newspaper--are not called upon to make any investigation into the affairs of the people who proclaim such slogans. We have simply asked ourselves questions (in the same way as our readers who have phoned us have asked themselves questions).

We have in front of us a number of materials published by the Western press. We have an article published by the Paris KULTURA under the title "Political Opposition in Poland," which unequivocally appeals for antisocialist activities in our country. Among other things, it suggests that such activities should be pursued within the communities "that have been forced to take collective action."

This is not the place to ponder why sections of the Polish working class have taken collective action. The reasons for that are now common knowledge and are being self-critically evaluated by the entire party on various occasions, including the many current meetings of the basic party organizations.

However, someone happened to carry out the instruction of the KULTURA from 1974--an instruction that has been many times repeated in the West in the following years.

But we do not want to suggest anything to our readers. Let publications speak for themselves.

Jacek Kuron, the leader of the so-called KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] has published an article entitled "Democratic Opposition in Poland" in the FRIHETLING SOCIALISTIK TIDSKRIFT. The article contains the following passage: "The crisis can be be overcome in one way only: through talks on wages and prices with genuine representatives of farmers. If the government would like to participate in such talks, the opposition could not but support the government on this score."

Well? Where is that support in the talks that are going on between the government and the genuine representatives of the workers in the coastal region?

Has that support been given by proclaiming the aforementioned slogans? Or perhaps those people have forgotten what Kuron wrote in 1978?

Let us for the time being leave aside the question of who are those "true representatives of the people."

Last February the other leader of that opposition--Adam Michnik--said this in an interview for the SVENSKA DAGBLADET: "What the party and the church are now doing in no way affects the community to which I belong."

God only knows why Michnik mentioned the party and the church in the same breath. Could it be that the struggle for high social morality waged by the party and the church--each within its own sphere and its own ideological motivation--made Michnik lose his balance? No matter.

What is important is something quite different. Whenever mass movements are in being, people like that appear on the scene.

They are people of various complexions. At one time they condemn socialism at great length, then they call themselves social democrats and at some other times (like Kuron in the Swedish press) they say that in the developed capitalist states large enterprises are not privately owned and that private property is not managed (administered). [as published]

It is not worth dealing at length with the genealogy of the small antisocialist groups (small because they are so few) in our country. They have always taken advantage of genuine social conflicts as backdrops for their slogans. We do not have to search for the sources of their finances and of their growth. Subsidies are given in dollars and pounds sterling (the Western press writes quite openly about it).

If workers tell you that socialism should be progressive they say an important thing. But if the antisocialist people say that, it is something quite different: They want socialism without socialism, that is, they want a label devoid of class contents, because they know that the Polish working masses do not want capitalism.

And another thing: Nothing has changed in the meaning of the leading role of the working class in our country. But you would look in vain in the writings of Kuron, Michnik and others for statements about the leading role of the working class. Not so long ago their little news sheets insisted that the leading role of the working class was a myth and that this class does not determine the development of history.

Today they are supporting the workers' demands and even based the name of their organization on them because they are looking for more spacious bridgeheads for themselves among the workers. They know that no one will achieve anything in Poland without this basic social class.

Why have they attached the aforementioned slogans to the workers' demands? The answer is simple: to complicate the situation and to prevent agreement.

Where can the antisocialist people find a place, or at least a little nook for their activities when the party and the working class are promoting a process of economic and social renewal?

KOR REPRESENTATIVE SEES CONTINUING ROLE FOR OPPOSITION

LD030841 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Aleksander Smolar, KOR representative to the Socialist International: "What Can the Opposition Do?"]

[Text] Is our action--that of the Polish opposition--leading anywhere? Some people doubted it just a few months ago. Of course we had had some success: The Social Self-Defense Committee [DOR] had thousands of members; there was a huge circulation network for clandestine publications--dozens of publications, magazines and books were published outside censorship control; there were workers' committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and Katowice; a workers' group had formed around the magazine ROBOTNIK (THE WORKER--LE MONDE note) published by KOR members and many workers; there were peasants' self-defense committees and believers' self-defense committees, student solidarity committees, the flying university and other organizations.

However, the more the government seemed to grow, resigned to these pockets of freedom, the more the chances of steering social life out of the state of disintegration into which it had sunk together with the economy seemed hypothetical. The age of the "minor apocalypse" had dawned--an age of banal, dull, ineffective totalitarianism which was even liberal since it tolerated opposition (Note 1), "The Minor Apocalypse" by Tadeusz Konwicki was recently published by the Clandestine Publishing House).

Then the Polish summer erupted, and we saw evidence of the experience gained by the working class in the tragic events of June 1956, December 1970 and in the June 1976 demonstrations. We also saw the importance of the joint battle by the intelligentsia and the workers--it is this that formed many of today's militants on both sides. The government realized this when it had KOR members arrested in the present crisis.

The discouragement I mentioned, the feeling of being permanently caught in a "minor apocalypse" stemmed mainly from the conviction, based on events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968, that everything possible was tried: It was impossible to go further without the Soviet Union's agreement. There was only one alternative to the "minor apocalypse" the "great apocalypse," namely Soviet intervention and war.

Many westerners shared, and moreover still share, that conviction. Their analysis, when expressed in deliberately simplified terms, boils down to this: When the workers demand autonomous trade unions, the right to strike, the release of political prisoners and the abolition of censorship, they are in fact demanding the overthrow of the system. However, even if the government contains men whose patriotism would come before communism, the USSR is there to see that nothing changes and that the system remains.

However, what is this system? Is it immutable?

In the fifties a whole literature, which is extremely interesting, was devoted to the characteristics of totalitarian systems. According to these analyses, the totalitarian system is characterized by the predominance of ideology which creates a model of future society to which real social bodies should conform. Casting individuals in the same mold is done by physical terror (the police) and psychological terror (propaganda, totalitarian language destroying the faculty of thought and censorship) in this system the state-party replaces all real social ties.

Does present-day Poland correspond to these criteria? The answer to this question teaches us some humility. Terror is, fortunately, merely an odious memory from the past. Although temporarily restored in 1970 when it claimed hundreds of victims among the workers, it gradually changed into a reign of despotic power in which members of the opposition could expect to be fired and criticized but not imprisoned for long periods. Poland's few political prisoners, such as workers' militant Zaddrozynski, were sentenced for common law crimes; the charges were, of course, trumped up but this shows the constraints imposed on the government which cannot confess the real reasons for the sentences. The detention of the KOR members was certainly scandalous but did the government not promise to release them?

Ideology, the system's other immutable element--the ideology which would give the government's actions meaning and would justify its terrorist nature in its own eyes--is also no more than a shadow of its former self. Gone are slogans such as "Communism, mankind's shining future." Today the people are lured with bright prospects of "a second Poland, "second not in the sense of new, different or better but because it would produce more steel and appartments, more sausages and policemen, more officials and automobiles. [paragraph continues]

In Wajda's film "Man of Marble" there is a sequence showing a huge foundry. In the distance the watchword of the seventies can be seen: "The Pole knows how." Nobody knows what he knows how to do, when, how and why. We do not even know whether it is good or bad. This incantation is more indicative than anything else of the present state of mind of those in power and the ludicrous nature of any ideological appeal in their eyes.

Everybody is aware of the Polish economy's deplorable state. It is behind today's strikes. However, let us view this economy in light of the totalitarian model. Soviet-style planning--this economic form of violence--is the main cause of the economy's disorganization. Factories wait interminable periods for raw materials, electricity is short because there are not enough power stations, disguised unemployment--a constant phenomenon in the Soviet-style economy--is assuming terrifying proportions. Is it possible to find one economy among the most archaic capitalist economies which might be as disorganized as Poland's present "planned" economy? This is because aspiring to total power only leads to total impotence.

According to the theorists of totalitarianism, Marxist prophecy has been realized in a perverse way: In Soviet-type countries the state, far from having disappeared to the benefit of civilian society, is engulfing this society, destroying it and incorporating it within itself. This was, undoubtedly, the ideal of Stalinist socialism. However, the Polish "system" does not correspond fully to this: The peasants, subjected to collectivization in the fifties, won back freedom in 1956. The church's extraordinary upsurge dates from the same year; after surviving the Stalinist night the church managed to win an authority and strength which the West discovered with Karol Wojtyla's election to the apostolic seat. It was also 1956 which saw the birth of the opposition; in the past 4 years it has culminated in the emergence of a whole series of independent bodies whether political or not. Can all that be regarded as an integral part of the "system?" Is this social seething, the workers' revolts which each time wrest concessions from the government and bring about changes in the government team and the constant strikes since the seventies, all part of the "system?"

The workers' determination, organization and realism, in addition to amazement in a working class deprived of any institutional structure for 35 years, show the possibilities of changing the system--possibilities which only yesterday seemed unacceptable for Moscow and for the Warsaw government.

Just a few days ago when I said that there was nothing to stop the communist government from accepting the right to strike, I was accused of being a utopian (Note 2), (In statements on French radio). It has now accepted it in principle. In reality the Polish workers had exercised that right for several years.

The same is true of autonomous trade unions. Just a few days ago they were regarded as inconceivable in a communist system. It was thought that they would constitute an attack on its very essence. However they have been won officially even though, of course, there is reason to be skeptical as to the durability of the workers' gains; the government will do everything in its power to strip them of any real meaning. The preservation of these gains will depend on the workers' behavior in the future, their vigilance and determination.

Oppositionists J. Kuron and A. Michnik among others have constantly maintained that, despite fundamental differences between the Poles' objectives and those of the communist governments in Warsaw and Moscow, there was a ground on which agreement could be reached--the desire to prevent a Soviet intervention.

An intervention would mean not only the end of the precarious autonomy enjoyed by Poland and its communist government but also, for internal and external reasons, a highly dangerous operation for Moscow. The Kremlin leaders remember that the 1905 revolution began at Lodz. They remember the Polish uprisings of the 19th and 20th centuries and the workers' revolts since 1956. The Poles can use this fact to obtain changes from the government--changes which are slow but not void of significance. Let us not count on free elctions, the abolition of censorship and of the count on free elections, the political police; a free Poland still belongs to the world of dreams but the margin for reforms which are possible and which will gradually change the balance of forces between society and the government is considerable.

Nobody takes the economic reforms promised by Gierek seriously.
This is because an economic reform is a political and not a technical undertaking. To achieve reform it is necessary to free the economy from Soviet-style planning and constant interventionism by the party **bureaucracy**, the police and administration. It might also be necessary to return to the idea of workers' councils--an idea which originated in 1956 and which would give them management of the enterprises, including the right to elect the management on the basis of ability and human qualities alone. The "nomenklatura" system which makes any position of responsibility dependent on conformism, is disastrous and its effects are acutely felt by the whole of society. How can it be accepted that the Catholic majority be virtually barred from several hundred thousand key posts in the country?

All the workers' demands boil down to the question of ruling class's privileges. These privileges--the special stores, private hospital service, special pensions and benefits, housing granted immediately while the average Pole waits more than 10 years--have all been extended outrageously in Gierek's days and must stop.

Similarly it is high time that the policy of purely and simply destroying the national culture was abandoned. The workers are demanding that censorship be limited. It is too late to silently gloss over writers such as C. Milosz, W. Gombrowicz, J. Andrezejewski, T. Konwicki, K. Brandys, L. Kolakowski and others. It is also high time that education was reformed--education which is increasingly devoted to discouraging national and universal thought, history and culture.

What can the opposition do in this new situation? It is not without grounds for satisfaction. Its analyses and strategy have proved right. There is no reason, therefore, to change them. It must continue in more favorable circumstances. It will remain a school of dignity and civic thought; it will inspire and help form new social movements, with the aim of extending the margin of freedom; it will constitute the nervous system of a Polish society anxious to recover.

ODRA RIVER NAVIGATION RESUMES 25 AUGUST

AU281450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] PAP--Following an almost 6-week interruption caused by high waters and repairs to sluice gates and navigation installations, the Odra River and canal section between Wroclaw and Gliwice was opened for inland navigation on 25 August: Barges loaded with iron ore for Silesian foundries left the Wroclaw harbor for Kozle and Gliwice.

SCINTEIA SAYS NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE NEEDED IN POLAND

AU2811O9 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "With Complete Confidence in the Polish People's Capability To Solve Problems Concerning Their Country's Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Letters have been recently received by SCINTEIA from readers who requested clarifications about the recent events in Poland.

The article below is in reply to these requests.

As is known, our press has carried reports on the recent events in Poland and on statements by Polish party-state leadership members on certain negative phenomena in the country's socioeconomic life and on the means and measures envisaged to overcome this situation.

Examining the causes of those phenomena, the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum stressed that Poland is in a difficult economic situation, which is reflecting on the working people's living standard. It stated that the difficulties are due to nonfulfillment of important projects in basic economic sectors and to considerable losses inflicted on the Polish economy by prolonged waste and bad management, and have been compounded and escalated by the negative consequences of the international economic crisis. As Comrade Edward Gierek stressed at the above mentioned plenum, to this one must add the mistakes, inconsistencies and procrastination that occurred in economic leadership, the wavering and weaknesses. The fact that the due proportion between the people's incomes, the consumer production and services was not ensured and supervised led to disproportion between production and consumption, and to serious disturbances in the market balance. Failings were also noted in the working style of certain party bodies and trade union organizations in various areas of party and state life.

Polish press reports show that, in the above circumstances, there have been work stoppages and strikes of varying length recently in a number of enterprises, especially in the Baltic Sea area.

In view of this situation, the PZPR Central Committee plenum stated that the most important and most urgent task at the moment was to overcome the difficult situation created and to resume normal production activities and social life. Thus, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary listed the following principal lines of action: restructuring the national economy plans for the immediate future; cutting back investment projects; altering the structure of production with a view to meeting urgent social needs; supporting and increasing agricultural production; improving the balance of payments; substantial reforms in the leadership system of the national economy.

At the same time, it emphasized the need to strengthen the leading role of the party, pointing out the party's capability to ensure the interests of the workers class and of the Polish people, and to eliminate the factors that impair development and generate tension. Similarly, it emphasized the need to improve the work of basic and mass organizations, to deepen socialist democracy and to tighten the party's links with the masses, requesting a working style based on actual contact with the citizens; the working people should be consulted on the spot; their views and suggestions should be solicited, and their opinions on all the aspects of socioeconomic life should be learned.

In this spirit, meetings and discussions are currently taking place--in a constructive atmosphere of mutual trust--between the party-state leadership and working people, designed to find ways of solving the problems, overcoming the situation created, and continuing the socialist construction.

Under the circumstances, one can only be amazed--at the least--at the commentaries in some publications in Western countries, interpretations aimed at a biased, distorted and exaggerated presentation of developments which cannot question or imperil the socialist progress of the country. It is obvious that such ill-intended commentaries underrate or deliberately ignore the Polish people's capability to solve successfully the problems emerging in the process of socialist construction. Comrade Edward Gierek, expressing the Polish communists' resolve to reject any attempted attack against the basic principles of the socialist system, points out that "it is only a socialist Poland that can be an independent state, with untouchable frontiers and international prestige. It is only socialism that actually secures today our state and national interests. We shall defend and shall preserve resolutely these high values."

The Romanian people are linked to the Polish people by old and traditional friendship, by the same aspirations and goals of building a new, socialist life, and express their hope that the PZPR, the working class, the people of Poland--builders of socialism--will manage to overcome the current difficulties. No doubt, the problems that have emerged can and must be solved by the Polish people, with their own forces. These are problems regarding the development of their own country and the Polish people do have the power to solve them successfully starting from the fundamental interests of Poland's socialist development.

In the spirit of friendship and solidarity, the communists, the working people of Romania are firmly confident that the Polish people, under the leadership of the PZPR, are fully capable and have the sovereign and inalienable right to solve by themselves, with no outside immixture, the internal problems that have emerged. As a matter of fact, the Polish people have clearly stated their position, pointing out that by no means do they wish or want others to solve their problems. "These are problems that we must discuss and solve. No one can do it for us"--was stressed in TRYBUNA LUDU, the PZPR Central Committee organ.

Of course, great responsibility is incumbent on the working class--the leading class of Polish society--which, by the important achievements of the years of socialist construction has strongly demonstrated its capability to act in the spirit of the general interests of the entire people, of the country's socialist development.

Precisely by virtue of this sense of responsibility for the destiny of Poland, the PZPR leadership has called on the working class, all working people, the entire Polish people to increase their efforts, to intensify their activity at their work places to overcome the present situation. Naturally, such actions as work stoppages, strikes, cannot solve the problems. On the contrary, they can only complicate them, as it was for good reason stressed at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the PZPR and in the Polish press. True, it is not by means of work stoppages, which implies diminishing production, that the complex problems facing Poland can be solved, but by increased activity, by efforts to raise labor productivity, to reduce consumption and material expenditures, to save fuels and energy, to fully use work time, to increase the efficiency of the entire economic activity, that is, by fulfilling the state plan objectives and ensuring in this way the goods necessary for meeting the population's demands.

Phenomena like the economic difficulties in Poland can emerge in any country, can be witnessed practically anywhere, the more so under the current conditions, when the economic crisis, particularly the energy crisis, are widely reverberating all over the world. Naturally, such problems cannot be solved right away, overnight.

They can only be solved gradually, in the process of normal economic development, which demands work, dedicated work, done in a spirit of order and consciousness. Economic development, the overcoming of difficulties cannot be conceived without work, in any country, irrespective of its social system. The more so, when difficulties emerge in the work of socialist construction, the only way to overcome them is to intensify and closely rally the whole people's efforts, to consolidate discipline and the spirit of social responsibility for the country's progress, for one's own welfare.

The communists, the working people in Socialist Romania are confident that the Polish people who, under the leadership of the PZPR, have scored huge successes in the work of recovery of their homeland that was so hard tried in World War II and have then managed to record great achievements in socialist construction, turning Poland from an economically weakly developed country into a state with a modern industrial potential, will record fresh progress in the development of the economy, in raising the living standard, in the country's thriving on the road of socialism.

Reaffirming their feelings of sincere and warm friendship for the Polish people, the Romanian communists, the nation, support the laborers in People's Poland in their wish to overcome the difficulties, show their confidence in their will, strength and capability, wishing them full success in the efforts for the normalization of the situation and for Poland's advance on the road of socialism and welfare for the working people, which is in harmony with both the interests of the Polish people and of the general cause of socialism, of security, detente and peace in Europe and the world over.

REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS VISIT

Arrival in Bucharest

ATO31220 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] President of the republic Karamanlis arrived in Bucharest on an official visit at noon today on the invitation of Romanian President Ceausescu, who welcomed him at the airport of the Romanian capital.

This afternoon the two presidents will have their first private meeting at Ceausescu's villa in a Bucharest suburb where Karamanlis will stay. At 2000 the Romanian president will give an official dinner in honor of Karamanlis.

According to the official program tomorrow morning Karamanlis will lay a wreath at the heroes monument in Bucharest and later he will continue the talks.

At the same time Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who is accompanying Karamanlis, will have talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei and with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade Burtica.

On Friday morning Karamanlis will return to Bucharest and in the afternoon, during a special ceremony at the Romanian Foreign Ministry, he will be introduced to all foreign diplomats accredited to Bucharest.

On Friday afternoon the Greek and Romanian foreign ministers will sign a cultural agreement.

Karamanlis left Ellinikon Airport at 1000 this morning accompanied by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and other officials. He was seen off by Prime Minister Rallis; Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou; Deputy Prime Minister Papakonstandinou at the head of the cabinet; the chiefs of the armed forces and the security forces under chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios; the Romanian charge d'affaires in Athens and other officials.

Today's Romanian press describes the visit of Karamanlis to Bucharest in his capacity as president of the republic, as an historic milestone. The press stresses that the visit will contribute to the further tightening of the traditional ties of friendship between the peoples of Greece and Romania.

As a whole the Romanian press stresses that Greek-Romanian relations are strengthened and are developing firmly, thus fundamentally contributing toward the creation of a climate of good neighborliness, peace, security, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the whole world.

The Romanian newspapers also stress that relations between the two countries are based upon mutual respect, equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonintervention in internal affairs and rejection of the use of threat and the use of force.

The newspapers also publish biographic notes on Karamanlis, laud the political career of the president of the Republic of Greece and stress that his new visit to Romania is an additional confirmation of the good relations between the two countries which had common struggles for liberty and national independence.

They welcome the president of the Republic of Greece who is described as a prominent guest of the Romanian people.

Karamanlis will depart Bucharest at 1000 Saturday for Thessaloniki where he will open the 45th period of the International Trade Fair at 1900. He will spend the night in Thessaloniki and on Sunday he will visit Serrai.

Official Talks

AU031535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic.

The talks are being attended for the Romanian side by Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy State Council president; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasil Pungan, minister secretary of state and counselor to the republic's president; Stefan Birlea, director in the cabinet of the republic's president; and other officials, and for the Greek side by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Michel Kottakis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to Bucharest; Petros Molydiatis, secretary general at the Presidency of the republic; Aristotles Rigas, political general manager in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other Greek officials.

The new Romanian-Greek summit dialogue is an opportunity for a broad and profound exchange of views on matters pertaining to developing bilateral relations and on current aspects of the international political life.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Before the official talks, Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, paid a courtesy visit to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The meeting between the two heads of state took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship in the spirit of the positive relations between the two countries and peoples.

Further on Talks

AU031955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Bucharest, on September 3, between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis.

Romanian and Hellenic officials participated in the talks.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the important progress scored in the development of the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other kinds of collaboration. Stressing with satisfaction the fact that the economic exchanges between Romania and Greece have doubled in the last five years, both sides expressed the wish of amplifying and deepening in the future, too, the Romanian-Hellenic collaboration, so that in the next five years, the volume of economic exchanges may at least double as to the current one. In this respect, it was agreed upon that the governments of the two countries should analyze the opportunities and covenant the ways and means designed to contribute to the further expansion of the cooperation in various economic sectors, especially by setting up joint production and commercial companies, both in Greece and Romania and on third markets. Both parties expressed also the wish to develop the collaboration in science, technique, the arts and culture.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the questions of developing the collaboration and cooperation in the Balkans. It was considered that Romania and Greece may greatly contribute to the promotion of a climate of trust and broad collaboration in the Balkans, to turning this region into a zone of good neighbourliness, understanding and bilateral and multilateral cooperation, into a zone of peace and security, the confidence was expressed that the development of the bilateral relations between the Balkan countries and the improvement of the general atmosphere in this region would influence in the positive the whole political climate in Europe and worldwide.

In this context, stress was laid on the importance of solving the Cypriot issue by way of direct negotiations between the two communities that should ensure the peaceful coexistence into a single state, in forms they would agree on, by preserving the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus.

Approaching essential aspects of the world political life, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed their worry about the existing tension in international life and pointed to the need for action to be taken in firmness and sense of responsibility in order to prevent the international situation from worsening, to help resuming and continuing the policy of detente, peace and observance of the national independence.

In this respect, it was emphasized that the obtaining hotbeds of tension and conflict, complex unsolved issue endanger the peoples' peace, security and independence and considered that it is now more necessary than ever that efforts be intensified for the political, negotiated settlement of the interested disputes, of all problems facing mankind, by setting out from the observance of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to force and threat with force, every nation's supreme right to develop free, self-dependent, without any immixture from the outside.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis reaffirmed Romania's and Greece's resolve to strengthen the collaboration in the world arena, to make their active contribution to the constructive settlement of the big issues facing mankind, to the establishment of a climate of peace, security, trust and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem.

Talks Continue

AU040825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] In an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem that characterize the new Romanian-Greek summit dialogue, official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic were resumed at the State Council palace this morning.

The talks are being attended by Romanian and Greek officials.

Within a ceremony that took place also this morning at the Spring Palace--as a token of deep homage for the noteworthy contribution to developing traditional friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece, between the two peoples--the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, was awarded the diploma and medal of citizen of honor of the city of Bucharest.

Before resuming the official talks, President Konstandinos Karamanlis laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

Attending Greek Officials

AU031533 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The president of the Hellenic Republic is accompanied on his visit to our country by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Petros Molyviatis secretary general at the presidency of the republic; Aristot'les Rigas, political general manager in the Ministry of foreign Affairs; Dhimitrios Petris and Georgios Michail Mazarakis, directors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Diamandis Vakalopoulos, president.

ILO DIRECTOR GENERAL BLANCHARD ON VISIT

AU031828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--The Director-General of the International Labor Office Francis Blanchard is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Labour. The guest was welcomed in Bucharest by Emil Bobu, minister of labour, by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by other officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI, PLO'S QADDUMI HOLD TALKS

AU031038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Bucharest on September 2 in the afternoon, at the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister.

Talks started the same evening between Stefan Andrei and Faruq Qaddumi. Stressed with satisfaction during the interview, was the evolution of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the development of these relations is based on the understanding reached during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat. Both sides reiterated the wish to deepen the collabroation and friendship between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples to mutual benefit.

Approached during the talk were also international questions, especially in relation to the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East that should take account of the need for the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on the observance of its right to self-determination and to independent statehood.

Talks Continue

AU031815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 3, continued in Bucharest the talks between Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the P.L.O. Political Department.

During the interview, they exchanged views and information on the current international situation, mainly on the necessity of finding a global solution to the Middle East conflict, of building a just and lasting peace in that region of the world.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

AU031045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, has concluded his two-day visit to Romania paid at the Romanian foreign minister's invitation.

The guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by other officials. Walid al-Mu'allim, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in Bucharest, and members of his embassy were present.

RCP OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

AU031830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 3, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received the delegation of the All-China Journalists Association, which is paying a visit to Romania for exchange of experience at the invitation of the Journalists' Council.

On the occasion, approached were aspects of the activity of mass media in Romania and China, of the collaboration between the journalists' organizations of the two countries. Attending was Octavian Paler, chairman of Romania's Journalists' Council.

BELGIAN PARTY CHAIRMAN WILLY DE CLERCQ ENDS VISIT

AU031048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--Willy de Clercq, president of the Freedom and Progress Party of Belgium, paid together with his wife a visit to Romania over August 27-September 2, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The guest was received by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, with whom he exchanged views on SDUF activity and on the current stage of the Romanian-Belgian relations.

W. de Clercq also had interviews at the executive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and of the Ministry of Finance, where problems of mutual interest were approached.

'AMERICA TODAY' EXHIBITION INAUGURATED IN BUCHAREST

AU031826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--The exhibition "America Today" organized under the auspices of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education and the Embassy of the United States in Bucharest was inaugurated in Bucharest, on September 3. Featuring contemporary arts, the exhibition acquaints the Romanian public with productions of these last ten years of prominent personalities of the cultural-artistic life in the U.S.

As part of the programme of cultural exchanges between Romania and the U.S., the new exhibition in Bucharest contributes, as stressed in the inaugural addresses by Nicolae Calinoiu, director the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Romania, to better acquaintance and rapprochement between the Romanian and American peoples.

The inauguration was attended by Aurel Duca; vice-chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, of unions of creative artists and a large public.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS SRV NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU031042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting took place in Bucharest, on September 2, organized by the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the R.C.P., the Municipal Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the G.T.U.C.R. [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, in marking the 35th anniversary of Vietnam.

The attendance included Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Mihai Burca, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Maria Bobu, vice-chairman of the National Women's Council; Ioana Lancranjan, secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y., other Romanian officials as well as numerous working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Tran Thuan, Bucharest ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and members of his embassy were present.

Speaking of the celebrated event were Gheorghe Stuparu, vice-chairman of the G.T.U.C.R. Central Council, and Ambassador Tran Thuan. The speakers evoked the historic importance of the event, the major moments of the Vietnamese people's struggle in defence of the freedom and independence, of the revolutionary gains, the successes scored by the working people in Vietnam under the leadership of the communist party, in the work of building the new system. Emphasized were also the support and assistance given by Romania to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, the Romanian-Vietnamese relations of friendship and their fruitfulness expressed by the continued development of the bilateral collaboration in various domains of activity. In this context, they emphasized the important role in the positive course of the bilateral relations played by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan, which every time gave strong impetus to the intensification of the Romanian-Vietnamese multilateral collaboration. The mutual wish to give ever wider dimensions to the Romanian-Vietnamese collaboration found consecretion in the joint declaration on the continuous strengthening of the friendship and solidarity, the development of the collaboration between the R.C.P. and C.P. of Vietnam, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed by the leaders of the two parties during the visit in Hanoi in 1978 of the Romanian party and state delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu.

SCINTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 'ODIOUS' VIENNA DIKTAT

AU021641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Dumitru Tinu article: "The Lessons of History Prompt Action To Abolish the Policy of Force and Domination, To Enforce Respect for the Peoples' Sacred Right to Independence and Sovereignty"]

[Excerpts] It is now 40 years since, in the extremely complex conditions prevailing after the outbreak of World War II, the powers of the fascist "Axis" imposed on Romania the odious Vienna Diktat, whereby northern Transylvania, with an area of 42,243 square km and a population of over 2,600,000 inhabitants, was torn away from the body of the country. Referring to the historical circumstances in which this revolting act occurred as a symbol of the ascent of the fascist forces throughout the continent and in relation to the changes in the balance of forces, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "At that difficult time for the fate of its country, the Romanian people found itself alone, without any foreign support, forsaken by all the European powers. Romania was compelled to accept the unjust conditions of the Vienna Diktat. This left it at the mercy of Germany. In fact it threw it into the the arms of the Hitlerite forces." As is known, the military-fascist dictatorship was established in the country shortly thereafter; German troops marched in, whose real mission was that of occupation troops and Romania was pushed into the anti-Soviet war against its people's will and feelings.

The Vienna Diktat was a brutal defiance of a millenia-long historical legitimacy, an attempt to negate the fundamental reality of the Romanian national united state. Aptly termed "diktat," the vile act which tore up Romania's national territory--an independent and sovereign state--will remain in the history of international relations as one of the most cynical manifestations of the imperialist policy of force and domination, of violating the territorial integrity of a country and undermining its national unity.

At the same time, this arbitrary act reflected the perfidy of the imperialist policy that strove to divide the peoples in order to subordinate and enslave them. In that case, the fascist maneuvers concerning Transylvania were designed to weaken the capacity of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples to oppose the Hitlerite penetration to the east, to consolidate fascist Germany's sphere of influence in this part of Europe, and to lay the groundwork for the anti-Soviet war.

The imperialist Vienna Diktat provoked the anger and wrath of the Romanian people all the more as it struck a blow at one of their dearest ideals: the ideal of national freedom and unity, realized through centuries-long struggle to ensure their continuity and presence in their ancestral land.

Particularly significant is the fact that the arbitrary sentence of Vienna met with disapproval, including among progressive circles of Hungarian nationality in Romania.

The odious Vienna Diktat was broken by the heroic struggle, full of self-sacrifice, waged by the Romanian troops alongside the Soviet Army, to liberate northern Transylvania from the Hitlerite-Horthyite occupation.

In the light of the tragic experience of history, life itself points to the need to abolish the policy of force and diktat--a policy brought to a paroxism by Hitlerite Germany--as one of its fundamental and eternally topical lessons. Typically imperialist, the policy of force and interference in internal affairs in all its forms--from intimidation, threats and pressure to direct military intervention--constitutes a source of the cruelest suffering for the peoples and of enormous danger for the cause of peace, progress and social development.

Recalling the events of 40 years ago one grasps even more clearly the tremendous importance of respecting national independence and sovereignty and the inviolability of borders. Historic experience and facts show the grave dangers to international peace and security generated by the seizure of foreign territories, by the policy of annexation, by the brutal violation of the states' territorial integrity.

The tragic experience of the Vienna Diktat, the great drama lived by all the peoples that suffered Hitlerite domination during the terrible world war show that one of the most important lessons of history is that the peoples must unite to reject the policy of aggression and domination, of dividing the world into spheres of influence; they must no longer allow themselves to be treated as mere pawns on the chessboard of imperialist circles; they must no longer allow their vital problems to be "solved" by others through force a diktat.

The Vienna Diktat, like Austria's annexation or the Munich agreement, was a typical product of fascist practices. In the light of this reality and of the entire string of suffering inflicted on mankind by World War II, the progressive forces must resolutely oppose any tendency of reviving fascism, reactionary, national-chauvinistic and irredentist movements attempting to sow discord and mistrust, and to undermine cooperation and understanding among peoples.

Socialism has ensured the unprecedented consolidation and growth of the strength of our national united state, has permitted a true social-political unity and genuine freedom for all working people, for all our people, based on identity of interests and aspirations and on their secured right to be complete masters of their own destinies. This is the living source of the unshakable cohesion and unity of all the people of the party, of the force and permanence of our socialist system; this is the guarantee of victory along the path of a socialist and communist future, of a free and happy life.

BAJALSKI VIEWS PETROV PRAVDA ARTICLE ON POLAND

AU031930 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Permanent correspondent R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 1 Sep--With a report that work has been resumed in enterprises in Polish Baltic towns, the official Soviet news agency TASS today informed its customers about the political outcome of the crisis in Poland, which however happened yesterday. Such a report was neither carried last night on Soviet television nor in PRAVDA this morning.

In the meantime, as is known, the public here has had the opportunity to learn about an original Soviet reflection on the events in Poland. It was an article by Aleksey Petrov which was carried on Soviet television last night, in the main newscast "Time."

The PRAVDA article presents a preliminary assessment of the nature of events in Poland, while the TASS report today indicates the manner in which the "Polish outcome" will be explained here.

TASS quoted the Polish party daily TRYBUNA LUDU, which wrote that millions of people are talking and thinking about the complex and painful problems of the country, and that this fact is "our great strength." It also carried the appeal of the Polish daily that "an atmosphere of order and calm, reasonableness and moderation in thoughts and responsibility of behavior should be created" as soon as possible. Finally it makes use of TRYBUNA LUDU's warning that "interference in the events by those forces that are not interested in socialist Poland" should be prevented.

A Kind of Warning, Nevertheless

They are talking about those forces which A. Petrov in PRAVDA today identified as "anti-socialist." The author of this article expressed the view that "antisocialist elements have succeeded in penetrating a number of enterprises on the Polish coast, primarily in Gdansk, to misuse the trust of part of the workers class and use economic complexities for their counterrevolutionary aims."

This Soviet view, it appears, remains in force regardless of the manner in which the political denouement has been reached in Poland or, rather, precisely bearing it in mind. Many foreign observers here are inclined to conclude that the PRAVDA article is nevertheless a kind of warning and that it should be understood as such in official Warsaw, too.

At the same time it should be remarked that Moscow behaved in a conspicuously restrained way all through the general strike on the Polish Baltic Coast. This in fact was the behavior of the Soviet press that carried official Polish reaction. A certain change in the restraint was indicated 4 days before the political denouement, when TASS in a report drew attention to "antisocialist elements" in internal affairs of the country. A step forward in the change of behavior was made--we may say with a certain delay, that is, after the agreement was reached in Poland--when A. Petrov assessed in PRAVDA that the said elements "succeeded in penetrating" Polish enterprises to work for "their counterrevolutionary aims."

Realistically regarded, Moscow has reacted with relief to the fact that the tension of the Polish crisis has been overcome, which does not mean that there are no reservations here toward the manner in which it was achieved.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN POLAND CONTINUES

Prlja on 'Acceptable Solution'

AU032053 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Special correspondent Vjekoslav Prlja report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 Sep--Gdansk and other Baltic ports have changed their appearance and pace of life from one day to another to such an extent that people who in the meantime have gotten used to paralysis and lack of life on the Polish Baltic coast could for a moment wonder: What is really the normal state here. But, no joke, the sigh of relief is felt so strongly that everything else is pushed into the shadow.

The most spectacular incident on the Baltic this morning was undoubtedly the scene when the workers' tribune from the Lenin Shipyard, Lech Walesa, came to the office in which the seat of the future "independent self-managing trade union" has been situated since this morning. Walesa unlocked the new office at about 10:00 local time. Several dozen workers who had not been informed in advance gathered around him. Walesa unlocked the door and put up the sign. A din of voices was heard. A British journalist approached and asked him what he thought about the warning in Moscow PRAVDA today about "antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces" that exploit the Polish economic difficulties.

Measured and Persistent Attitude

Lech Walesa's answer is worth quoting, because it is indeed very indicative: "I am not dealing with politics," he said. "My business here is to organize self-managing trade unions, our true ones."

A measured, acceptable solution has been found, which saves the face of both sides signing the agreement. Formally, the decision on setting free the arrested people, the so-called "political dissidents," was left to the legal public prosecutor for instance. On this basis and according to the text officially signed in the agreements, five of the KOR [Workers Defense Committee] members held were released last evening and this morning and it is expected that the remaining score of them will be free in the immediate future.

Thus, truly mutual measured attitudes but also unswerving persistence on the most important demands have won. That the case of KOR is indeed very delicate one can easily see from the reaction in semiofficial circles to the editorial in PRAVDA today. The editorial speaks about "antisocialist, subversive little groups that use the difficult economic situation and exert pressure on behalf of their political and counterrevolutionary aims." There has been no loud comment either in the workers' circles on the Baltic coast or in official or semiofficial public circles in Warsaw on the article, which was carried as early as last night by the official Soviet news agency, TASS, in its transmission to foreign countries, which includes Poland. It is felt that they are all guarding against any interpretations that could again muddy the water that is just becoming clear.

Official representatives told us last night that an important session of the PZPR Central Committee will be held in the immediate future. Many important assessments are to be made there. [paragraph continues]

There is no doubt that among those assessments it will be most interesting to hear the position of the political summit on the existence or nonexistence of antisocialist forces and the possibility of the existence of two trade union organizations "as part of the renewal of the entire Polish trade union movement." It is precisely this "renewal of the trade union movement" that TRYBUNA LUDU discusses today with an understanding that was not usual in the past.

Situation After Agreement

AU032100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic report].

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 Sep--"Poland is at the beginning of a long path," Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin, said while signing the agreement with the government commission.

This thought perhaps contains the best assessment of the Polish moment following the past dramatic developments and also an answer to the question that is now frequently raised: What now?

What is ahead is a path of definite reforms for which the Polish workers class fought with extreme means during the past weeks and whose demands have been completely accepted by the Polish political and state leadership.

Realism and Responsibility

The first Polish assessments smack of relief. It is stressed that everything has been done to reach an agreement, "although the path was very difficult." Both the leadership and the workers class, according to the unanimous assessment of the Polish press, demonstrated realism, a feeling of responsibility, wisdom, common sense and goodwill in their joint efforts to resolve the serious conflict whose possible final consequences had already begun to alarm not only the Polish, but also the wider international public.

The leadership considers as its great success the fact that the flow of an enormous wave of workers' dissatisfaction--a wave which, according to the latest assessments, already began to splash the whole country--was stopped. In fact, it is only now understood what great danger threatened the country. During the last few days all attention was concentrated on the Baltic coast and for this reason the developments in other regions were less under the scrutiny of the public. However, now it can be said in full confidence that Poland was on the very brink of a general strike and complete chaos.

In such a situation the leadership, naturally, was mostly concerned to save the country. It had done everything possible to succeed in it. It was obliged to do it primarily because of the national interest, the expectation of the international public and the allied hopes. Without questioning the authenticity and justification of most of workers' demands, the leadership had to operate under unusually difficult circumstances. On one side it was pressed by the threats of an escalation of dissatisfaction, while on the other side it was restricted by the economic and political framework of possible concessions.

The only possible path was chosen--agreement.

Little or Much

Noting that the agreement cannot be weighed with pharmacists' scales, TRYBUNA LUDU today answers those who believe that "too little" has been achieved and those who believe that "too much" was allowed.

These are only the first deliberations immediately after the signing of the common government and workers' document. Deeper analyses of both the causes and consequences of the crisis are still ahead, and they will certainly be made by the new, the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which is expected to be held soon.

However, political and economic analyses are obviously also demanded by certain elements of the agreement reached. The group of economic problems and concessions is the least disputed, although it is also not quite simple. At this moment the greatest unclarity prevails in connection with the accepted political demand for free trade unions.

New, Second Trade Union

According to a statement made by a government spokesman, independent self-managing trade unions will be formed in Poland as an organization which will operate in parallel with the existing trade union organization.

However, many dilemmas have remained for which there are not proper answers at this moment. How will the elections for the second, new trade union be carried out? Will there be two trade union councils in collectives? Which of the two organizations will represent the collective in the conference of workers self-management and how will the trade union duality function at all? It is a serious political question which was also the most disputed in the talks.

The conviction is expressed officially that the new trade union will settle itself within the structure of the socialist system, that it will respect the constitutional principles pertaining to the system, that it will accept the PZPR leading role and that in the defense of the social and material interests of the working people does not intend to transform itself into a political force subject, as ZICIE WARSZAWY writes today, to the influence of concepts which will undermine the principles of the system and "our alliances which are a guarantee of Poland's independence."

The creation of independent trade unions is certainly a great innovation in the workers movement of countries of that political concept and level of development of workers democracy, and it must be expected that the Polish precedent will certainly be a subject of discussion among Poland's political and economic allies.

Trade Union Situation

LD031933 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Sep 80

[TANJUG special correspondent Dragan Pavlovk Gdansk Report]

[Text] The former Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk met immediately after the strike in order to proclaim itself an initiative committee which will set up a new trade union independent of the Polish Trade Union Federation. Its main support will certainly be the Baltic enterprises which were in the grip of the strike, but the question arises as to whether it will have success in other regions as well, after the new legal regulation on trade unions has been adopted.

Confusion likewise reigns regarding the (?possible) existence of two trade union branches in one enterprise. As concerns trade union duality, the opinion exists that this need not inevitably lead to discord in the ranks of the Polish working class, for, it is stressed, the communist party is not the only one in Poland, so why, then, should there not be two trade union organizations in one enterprise? People close to yesterday's strikers in Gdansk emphasize that their trade union will function independently, bowing to no bloc-oriented or international trade union organization, be it Western or Eastern.

At any event, the existing Polish Trade Union Federation will have to be more active and change its style or work, for its weaknesses have been one of the striking workers' targets.

'Socialist Consciousness' of Working Class

LD032314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep (TANJUG)--The strikes in Poland have ended and with this conditions have been created for shaping, in a peaceful atmosphere, a new programme for restoring back to health the situation in the country. One of the first measures is expected to be the reduction of consumption and state administration expenditures.

In the strikes, as has been shown, the Polish working class demanded what it had drawn attention to during the comprehensive discussion in preparations for the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Eighth Congress held in February this year. It is stressed here that the strikers' demands were clearly socialist-based and that the Polish working class has once again reasserted its high socialist consciousness. The demands in effect called for the elimination from the socialist practice of the shortcomings which hindered a faster development of socialist socio-economic relations.

A good basis for rebuilding and consolidating the trust lies in that this time party members from among the workers did not withdraw from the party ranks as was the case in certain previous turbulent events in the country. Party members were even among the strike committees. In all likelihood, party members will now be able to join the new self-governed trade unions.

Enterprises in the Baltic towns will need more time to regain their customary pace of work after the extended work-stoppages. The restoring of the production pace is the theme of day here. The press points out that the primary task now is to achieve higher productivity and reduce bureaucracy. More realistic planning is described as a condition for fulfilling the above task in this context. Attention is drawn to the false presentation of the [rest of sentence indistinct].

JOINT SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH POLAND MEETS

LD031536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade 3 Sep (TANJUG)--The 23rd session of the Yugoslav-Polish Mixed Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened here today.

The session is considering the implementation of the programme of scientific-technical cooperation since the last session of the commission, and the course of preparations for the programme of scientific-technical cooperation in the 1981-1985 period. The session will also consider a report on the establishment of scientific-technical cooperation between the Institute for Thermo-Dynamics and Nuclear Technology of the Energoinvest associated enterprises of Sarajevo and the Krakow University industrial institute for the new forms of energy conversion.

An agreement on bilateral scientific-technical cooperation in next year will be signed at the end of the session.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS VISIT, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Arrival Reported

LD032154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The state and party delegation of the Republic of Zambia led by Dr Kenneth David Kaunda arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our country which will last several days.

Dr Kaunda, his wife and members of the Zambian delegation were welcomed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife. The high-ranking guest and his wife were then greeted by the Yugoslav personalities in the welcoming party: Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Lazar Mojsov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary of internal affairs; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Ivan Dolnicar, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac; and by other senior Yugoslav officials.

The high-ranking guest together with Cvijetin Mijatovic then drove to his residency in the Dedinje Palace.

The Zambian state and party delegation who arrived with President Kaunda consists of: R.C. Kamanga, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP); H. Mulemba, member of the Central Committee and MP; K. Makasa, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Rural Development; R. Chisupa, MP and minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade; K.S.K. Musokotwane, MP and minister of finance; W.M. Chakulya, MP and minister of foreign affairs; U.G. Mwila, MP and minister of agriculture; and special advisers J.C.M. Punabantu and S.J. Kazunga.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD032337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--The opening talks between the delegations of the SFRY and of the Republic of Zambia, headed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Kenneth Kaunda, were held at the White Palace in Dedinje this afternoon.

As has always been the case to date in meetings between the highest-ranking personages of Zambia and Yugoslavia, the atmosphere of the talks was very cordial and friendly, but this time it was also filled with special emotions. Before the start of the official exchange of views President Kaunda dedicated warm words to the memory and work of President Tito, and those taking part in the talks observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect for the Yugoslav president.

Then the president of the SFRY Presidency made his introductory speech, warmly welcoming President Kaunda as one of President Tito's and Yugoslavia's greatest friends. As reported, Mijatovic emphasized that Yugoslavia is continuing Tito's work in the internal sphere and in foreign policy.

On this, he outlined the basic directions of the further development of the system of self-management in our country and spoke about the basic direction of Yugoslav foreign policy activity, in particular underlining Yugoslav involvement in the realization of the policy of nonalignment. Mijatovic then stressed that Yugoslavia desires further development and constant progress of the already successful cooperation with Zambia in which, as he said, we preceive our joint interest. He proposed that President Kaunda should talk with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this evening, and that tomorrow the competent ministers would hold specific talks and present a report at the plenary talks on questions of bilateral cooperation. As reported in the delegation, President Kaunda himself made several suggestions about separate meetings between the members of his delegation and corresponding Yugoslav colleagues, so that specific forms of cooperation between the two ccuntries might be discussed.

Visibly moved, the high-ranking and dear guest from friendly nonaligned Zambia spoke about the personality of President Tito, stressing that with his departure not only Yugoslavia but all the nonaligned countries had been left orphans, and that all in the nonaligned movement have much to do in order to fill that vacuum. We will best achieve this, President Kaunda said, if we all continue to fight for the realization of those noble aims which President Tito marked out farsightedly.

Expressing thanks to the Zambian president for his warm words, Cvijetin Mijatovic exphasized that Tito's ideas will live in all of us, and that they inspire us to action and further efforts aimed at improving the world.

Views were then exchanged on topical questions of international relations. At the very beginning it was noted that the international situation is very complex and fraught with many dangers and unresolved problems, as well as with many crises. However, it was also said, as reported, that there are encouraging signs in the overall world situation.

In this respect, the aspirations of nations to maintain and strengthen their independence were emphasized. In this connection it was emphasized that the renewal and strengthing of detente represent one of the main tasks today, but detente should be a universal process encompassing all aspects of international relations and all regions of the world, including relations among the great powers. The president of the SFRY Presidency emphasized the great significance of respecting the principle of noninterference, emphasizing that all existing crises in the world are a consequence of foreign interference in countries' internal affairs, and this mainly affects nonaligned countries. He emphasized that Yugoslavia offers consistent support to all countries fighting to maintain their sovereign rights, and in this connection also pointed to Yugoslavia's support for liberation movements.

Later in the talks, as reported by Yugoslav delegation circles, the growth in the role of the policy of nonalignment in the world was mentioned, in which connection it was also noted that individual great powers are demonstrating a positive evolution [as received] toward the nonaligned movement. Having spoken about the situation and tendencies of movements in Europe, Cvijetin Mijatovic emphasized the significance of events in Africa as a whole for the world situation, emphasizing that Yugoslavia advocates Africa's independence and nonalignment and is also in favor of Africa's securing the possibilities for all-round independent development in forms which are the most suitable for and chosen by the African peoples.

Quite naturally, particular emphasis in the talks was placed on the expansion of the nonaligned movement's activities, in whose respect was mentioned the significance of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries, which is to be held in New Delhi at the start of next year. This conference, it was said, should discuss the deterioration of the international political and economic situation and should set out specific directions for nonaligned countries' activities in a way which will contribute to overcoming differences, resolving problems and on the whole strengthening the nonaligned countries' capability to act in world affairs. During the talks, as reported, specific questions were mentioned in connection with the work of this conference and the nonaligned movement's activity as a whole.

Also taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Radivoje Markovic, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Zambia; Milivoje Maksic, counselor of the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Dusan Jovanovic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the Zambian side were: R.C. Kamanga, member of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] Central Committee; H. Mulemba, member of the UNIP Central Committee and member of parliament; K. Makasa, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Rural Development; R. Chisupa, member of parliament and minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade; K.S.K. Musokotwane, member of parliament and minister of finance; W.M. Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of foreign affairs; U.G. Mwila, member of parliament and minister of agriculture; J.C.M. Punabantu and S.J. Kazunga, special advisers of the Zambian ambassador to the SFRY.

The two delegations agreed that the Yugoslav-Zambian dialogue should continue this evening during the formal dinner which the president of the SFRY Presidency had organized in honor of the high-ranking guest from friendly Zambia, as well as tomorrow morning and then on Sunday in Ohrid, prior to President Kaunda's departure from Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD032318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2129 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep. (TANJUG)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today met with Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic. In the ensuing cordial and friendly talks possibilities for further advancement of comprehensive bilateral cooperation between the two countries, participants in economy, were discussed.

It was stated with satisfaction that cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries is developing favourably and that it is continually on an upward trend. It was also stated that both countries are ready to invest efforts towards the soonest possible achievement of actual agreements for new joint ventures.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD031528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. Ambassador to the SFRY. During their conversation reference was made to socioeconomic developments in our country.

DJURANOVIC LEAVES FOR SWEDEN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU040946 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left for an official and friendly visit to Sweden this morning at the invitation of Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Falldin.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON HEALTH OF BAKARIC

LD031418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 3 Sep 80

["Statement on the State of Health of Dr Vladimir Bakaric"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The council of doctors has announced that the state of health of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is undergoing treatment in the military hospital in Zagreb, is somewhat better then during the last council of doctors' meeting. The method for the further medical treatment of Dr Bakaric has been agreed on.

SELF-MANAGEMENT PLANNING BEHIND SCHEDULE IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD011424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Summary] Sarajevo--Despite early preparations and initiatives, the adoption of plans for the coming medium-term period has not entered its final phase in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It is estimated that a considerable number of organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities and municipalities, as well as banks and local communities, are late in preparing their plans.
This delay is a consequence of the shortage of expert planning cadres, and in some cases is also a result of lack of understanding of the system of self-management planning.

From information collected from 74 out of a total of 109 municipalities in the republic, it is known that in 51 of them analyses of the realization of the 1976-1980 social plan have been prepared, together with assessments of development in the 1981-1985 period. In 49 municipalities decisions have been adopted on orientations for preparing social plans in the 1981-1985 period, while in 16 municipalities this document is being worked out or discussed. In the remaining nine municipalities the process of deciding on orientations has not even begun.

However, it is expected that activity will be intensified following the annual vacations and that the plans for the coming medium-term period will be adopted in time.

MONTENEGRO LEAGUE PRESIDIUM REVIEWS ECONOMY

LD032358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Titograd--According to a report by the information service, at an augmented session of the Presidium of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, a review was undertaken of the activity regarding implementation of the economic stabilization policy, particularly with respect to investment, joint and general and personal consumption, supplies of reproduction materials, raw materials and consumer goods.

At the session the Presidium, under the chairmanship of Vojo Srzentic, assessed that the activity of economic and social subjects which had taken place in the recent period had produced specific results in realizing the economic stabilization policy and measures, but that the basic foci of economic instability continue to be in evidence, making the overall economic situation in the republic quite unfavorable and complex.

The efforts of working people and overall social efforts on economic and social subjects have made it possible to realize more favorable financial results in economic activity, and the growth of losses has been halted. The growth rate of industrial production has been increased by 8 percent, exports are up 13 percent and imports have been reduced by 32 percent, which has brought about a deficit considerably lower than that planned, plus a rather greater coverage of imports by exports. Rather more favorable relations have been achieved in distribution of income and in allocation of means for personal incomes.

However, it was judged that these results, given the extremely complex economic situation in the country and the republic, which require a longer period of time to overcome, have not made any major contribution toward changing the situation and relations in the balance of payments position of Montengro's indebtedness, toward reducing all forms of consumption to within the limits of disposable income, implementing the agreed pricing policy, better supply of raw materials and reproduction materials and consumer goods, more consistent implementation of the system and so forth.

The change in the dinar exchange rate, the increase in prices and other measures accompanying this policy, as well as the international economic situation, have aggravated the problems existing in a number of associations of associated labor, and are having an unfavorable effect upon realization of the program for renewal and reconstruction of the region afflicted by the earthquake.

It was judged at the session that the situation in the area of economic relations with foreign countries demands more detailed examination of plans of organizations of associated labor, of the projected balance of payments position in the republic and demands more efficient functioning of the republican self-managing interest community for economic relations with foreign countries. Large deviations in relation to the established policy are evident, in particular, in the prices sector, which has a negative effect on the other economic trends, and particularly on the trading costs of organizations of associated labor, on working people's living standards, and on all forms of consumption.

It was also thought that the supply to the Montengro market of basic food products, consumer goods and certain raw materials and production materials, upon which the realization of the social reproduction process is directly dependent, is far from satisfactory. Numerous weaknesses, particularly subjective ones, continue to be present. They prevent the timely and continued supply of the necessary goods to the market. Shortages of certain goods arise artificially, creating an unfavorable consumer psychosis.

The problem of ensuring supplies of raw materials, reproduction materials, equipment and spare parts to a number of organizations of associated labor continues to worsen. The shortage of these goods is partly the result of restrictions placed on their importation, and partly the result of disrupted relations in the reproduction cycle, and labor distribution between organizations of associated labor.

The phenomena of stipulating payment in foreign currency and of a monopolistic position of certain organizations of associated labor are pronounced.

The Presidium felt that the solution of these problems must be sought in consistent application of the systemic decisions. It was stated that it is essential as rapidly and as consistently as possible to undertake concrete measures to halt unfavorable trends, particularly in the investment sector and in joint and general consumption.

The identified weaknesses and problems accompanying investment consumption (uncovered investments, exceeding limits, delays in building schedules) are only slowly being eliminated and in some environments are becoming increasingly exacerbated. It was therefore emphasized that it is essential to undertake without delay energetic measures to change the present state of affairs in this sector. The Presidium gave support to the activities and measures of the Republican Executive Council toward resolving these problems more efficiently, in accordance with the agreed policy. The action that has been started to reduce joint and general consumption to within the agreed limits--about which there can be no compromise--should be persevered with consistency.

At today's session, the Presidium admitted the complexity, gravity and severity of the economic situation and assessed that the causes of the present state of affairs have not been sufficiently comprehended and perceived in all environments. The League of Communists, Socialist Alliance, Confederation of Trade Unions and all other organizations of socialist forces are therefore faced with a period of systematic and persistent work in resolving the accumulated problems.

SERBIA INCREASES PRICES OF COAL, ELECTRICITY

AU031752 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Dusan Djordjevic report]

[Summary] At its session today, which was presided over by Ivan Stambolic, the Serbian Executive Council discussed the working draft documents on Serbia's development in 1981. Dusan Djordjevic reports:

The Executive Council concluded that the struggle for economic stabilization should be continued more resolutely and appraised that good results have been achieved so far in improving the material position of associated labor, increasing exports and reucing all forms of spending. The council will submit to the Republican Assembly a proposal on further reducing general and common spending and on concluding special accords on general and common spending. In this connection it is contemplated to determine the funds allotment rates only for three republican self-managing interest communities whereas all other self-managing interest communities would be financed by pooling their funds.

According to the first estimates, in 1981 Serbia should increase its social product by 4 to 5 percent. As to the investments policy, it is believed that the construction of noneconomic projects should be limited in the next 3 years whereas investments for economic projects should be more selective. It is believed that the construction of the Smederevo metallurgical combine should be completed by 1985.

The Executive Council adopted a decision on increasing the price of coal by 35 percent mainly because of a deteriorated economic position of the coal mining industry and disrupted relationship in the prices of energy fuels. The council also approved an increase in the price of electric energy by 15 percent for consumers and by 32 percent for producers. The new prices of electric energy come into effect today for consumers and on 16 September for electric energy producers.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Belgrade--By order of the SFRY Presidency, Stevan Soc, hitherto head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and pleipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 21 Aug 80 AU]

COAL RESERVE ESTIMATES--Yugoslavia's overall coal reserves total some 22 billion tons, or 86 percent of the country's energy resources. Experts estimate that an annual coal production of 75 million tons, which should be achieved in 1985, should provide sufficient energy for the next 200 years. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Sep AU]

GUINEAN MINISTER--Belgrade, 4 August (TANJUG)--Abdoulaye Toure, minister of external affairs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, left Belgrade this morning after a private and working visit to the SFRY. He was seen off at the airport by Aleksandar Vojinovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 80 p 14 AU]

FOUNDING BANK MEETING--Zagreb, 29 July (TANJUG)--The founding meeting of the Anglo-Yugoslav Bank Ltd with its headquarters in London was held today in Zagreb. This bank has been founded by Barclays Bank International Ltd of London, the Manufacturers-Hanover Trust Company of New York, the Privredna Banka of Zagreb, the Investiciona Banka of Titograd, Jugobanka of Belgrade, Ljubljanska Banka of Ljubljana, Stopanska Banka of Skopje, Udruzena Beogradska Banka of Belgrade, Vojvodjanska Banka of Novi Sad and Zagrebacka Banka of Zagreb. Neven Barac, director general of the Zagreb Privredna Banka, was elected president of the managing board. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 80 p 2 AU]